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THE CONSTITUTION.

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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

WHILE we have every reason to be satisfied with the accessions to our subscription lists that are brought by every mail, yet we would urge upon all who have any thought of taking a daily newspaper to subscribe at once for THE CONSTITUTION. The most momentous events in our political history will culminate during the next four weeks, and it is well for those who desire to be fully informed of the occurrences and discussions in Washington pending that culmination to subscribe to some good daily. THE CONSTITUTION is represented in Washington by one of its staff, and is the only journal in Georgia which has detailed a special correspondent to describe the important events daily transpiring at the federal capital, and its readers will be kept fully informed both by special correspondence and special telegrams.

TURNING A WHEEL.

The mere act of turning a wheel may seem harmless and rather in the line of progress, but when the wheel to be turned is a lottery wheel we must insist that the turning is harmful, retrogressive and damaging to every moral and social interest of the state. We believe that a majority of the people of Georgia are ready to endorse us when we say that a lottery scheme is an invitation to public prostitution, and that the hand of every good man and woman should be raised against any proposition having for its object the maintenance and legal authorization of such a mode of gambling.

There are two bills now pending before the general assembly, concerning lottery schemes in the state of Georgia. It may be well enough to preface comment upon them by stating that a well-guarded experiment in the lottery business, in the interests of a charitable purpose strongly appealing to public sympathy, has fully proven to our people the fallacy of turning the instrument of the gambler to the uses of the benevolently disposed public. And, further, that one of the bills now before the legislature is a delicate and clever attempt to hedge upon this benevolent scheme, so signally a failure in its past history.

One of the bills, the one introduced by Hon. John H. James, of Fulton, has for its purpose the prevention of lottery schemes in the state, and particularly to prohibit the physical operation of turning the wheel of a lottery under any sanction of authority from the public. There is nothing wrong in this bill. It is in the direct line with the bill passed at the last session of the legislature terminating the Georgia Orphans' Home lottery. It follows in the track of legislative expression and the existing provisions of the code, and should be converted into a law without opposition.

No good reason can be given why it should not pass, and speedily, but every public consideration, of policy, morals and social order, call for such enactments of this—laws that will prevent, suppress and utterly banish from our communities this insidious and fascinating, but ruinous, system of gambling. We but speak the public sentiment when we say that any law, effecting this suppression, will have the cordial approval and support of all good people. Let the bill pass and let the call of the policy dealer be hushed in our land, whether he calls for domestic dupes or foreign gamesters.

The other bill is one introduced by Hon. R. J. Moses, of Muscogee, and proposes to give to Ben. Wood, the great policy gambler of New York, the right for ten years to turn a lottery wheel in the city of Atlanta. This privilege is sought to be conferred upon the specious plea of supporting the Georgia Orphans' Home. The motive, however, is thinly concealed, and we warn the legislature of the poison that lurks in the measure. The Georgia Orphans' Home has never been an expensive institution itself, and we believe that for many reasons, (while it is an unnecessary enterprise) the state could far better afford to support it from the public treasury than to grant to Ben Wood a great privilege that would munificently reward him and leave us poor indeed. The sums named in the bill as compensation by way of support to the school are pittances, and all the money and all the public benefits arising from its application during these ten years, would not begin to compensate Georgia for the odium of granting the license and authority asked.

We need go no further now than to say that there are four reasons why this bill should not pass, viz:

1. The intendment of the act is a deception and the benefits proposed to the school are only incidental.

2. Ben Wood seeks to get from Georgia a privilege which he cannot, for high moral reasons, obtain from any other state in the union—not even his own.

3. Public policy and private morals cry out against such authorization of gambling schemes, and no state can grant such powers without incurring the obloquy of a pure public sentiment.

4. Because if it is wrong for a lottery to be operated in Georgia it is equally wrong for us to license a lottery wheel, turned in the furtherance of an enterprise corrupting to the people of sister commonwealths.

THE radical statesmen have suddenly become better champions of states rights than Calhoun and Yancey ever were. Morton and Kasson and all the rest of that crowd are all at once very much alarmed lest the rights of any of the states be violated. Little Rhody comes to the rescue manfully—the little state that casts a larger percentage of republican votes than any other community under the sun. Her legislature recently passed a couple of resolutions, that we append as a political curiosity:

Resolved, That all persons filling the offices constitutionally created by the laws of the several states are not subject to answering in any way respecting the manner in which they execute the duties of those offices to the government of the United States, or to any branch thereof; and that the official records of such officers are not subject in any way to examination or control of the federal government.

Resolved, That the recent arrest and imprisonment of members of the returning board of the state of Louisiana by authority of the house of representatives of the United States, and the call for the production of the records of that board before a committee of such house, under the claim of a right to inquire into the doings of that board, is a gross violation of the reserved rights of the several states, and that a due regard to the preservation of our own rights requires us to protest against it.

A QUESTION OF CHEEK.

It seems tolerably certain that we shall never be able to satisfy our beloved brethren of the Macon Telegraph, who will never be satisfied with THE CONSTITUTION, though it is one of our daily efforts to endeavor to woo the venerable editors of that journal into manifesting a feeling which, if it only border on appreciation, will be an ample reward for all our efforts. In its issue of yesterday, the Telegraph, under the head of "A Cheeky Statement," remarks:

Our enterprising Atlanta contemporary, THE CONSTITUTION, prints the following:

THE CONSTITUTION is represented in Washington by one of its staff, and is the only journal in Georgia which has detailed a special correspondent to describe the important events daily transpiring at the federal capital, and its readers will be kept fully informed both by special correspondence and special telegrams.

Hold, good brother, don't utterly ignore all Georgia journalism in your grandiloquent self-laudation. We are willing to give you due praise for getting out a good paper, and regard "H. W. G." as a capital fellow and model correspondent, but why claim everything?

The Telegraph has on hand at Washington one member of the triumvirate, Captain A. W. Reese who is not only keeping our readers posted with the rulings and doings of the grand commission, but has been its correspondent also during the entire congressional session.

But we can't brag "worth a cent" along side of the "machine," which thinks it rules the Hub, (Atlanta) and ruling the hub, rules also the whole periphery of the state wheel.

We reproduce the foregoing for the purpose of advertising the enterprise of the Telegraph to the extent of our circulation; but it has been our understanding, and it is the understanding of others, that Mr. Reese—who is indeed a good editor, a graphic writer and a most excellent newspaper correspondent—is not in Washington primarily for the purpose of representing the Telegraph. On the contrary, we have been told that he occupies an important and responsible position in the document room of the house of representatives, and that his interesting letters to his paper are written merely to relieve his mind of the strain occasioned by the duties of his position. This does not at all detract from the merit of his letters, but if what we have stated is true, the public will at once perceive that our claim on behalf of THE CONSTITUTION which has so convulsed our usually staid and sober friends of the Telegraph, is not by any means exaggerated. Mr. Grady was detailed for the especial purpose of representing this journal at Washington—that is his business there, and he has no other. Moreover, he was instructed to use the telegraph wires in preference to the mail, and to occupy his entire time in serving the readers of THE CONSTITUTION with the latest news, and the comment and gossip in regard to the work of the grand commission. We, therefore, repeat that ours is the only journal in Georgia that has detailed a special correspondent to proceed to Washington and describe the important events daily transpiring at that point. Moreover, we assure our friends of the Telegraph that whenever they or any of our contemporaries shall see proper to engage in a similar enterprise we shall take great pleasure in chronicling the fact, and will give them our humble applause.

The Georgia Legislature.

We clip from the Dawson Journal the following on subjects before the legislature:

The talk about retrenchment and reform, of which we heard so much at the beginning of the session has entirely dried up. We believe there is a bill somewhere in the mass of business to reduce the salaries of state officers, but this will not pass. The fly in the ointment that will taint and spoil the whole pot is a provision reducing the pe diem and mileage of the members. This is the great bug-bear and boog-a-boo in the path of reform on that line. Well, the bill ought not to pass. The salaries it proposes to reduce are not too high, neither in the per diem of the members of the assembly. A man fit for a legislator can't afford to leave his business for forty days and pay his own expenses for less than seven dollars per day. True, there is many a man sent to the legislature whose time is worth less than that at home. But, in that case, there are many extraordinary expenses attached to the position. He has, for instance, in order to fill his seat neatly and creditably, to buy a suit of clothes much costlier than he needs at home and live in a style becoming the dignity of his position. True, the clothes take no part in the business of law making, neither, in many cases, does the wearer, but they both play an important part in representing the county. We have been a looker-on at the 'assembled wisdom of our state' at every session of the legislature for the past several years, and have often found ourselves, inspite of all of our philosophy, in the absence of all other criteria for judgment in the matter, estimating a county from the personal appearance and make up of its representative. The county whose representative is clothed in fine linen and fares sumptuously, at the Kimball House, at four dollars per day, takes a higher place in our estimation than the one whose delegate, in ill-fitting homespun or shabby-genteel shoddy, sleeps on a shuck mattrass and eats hash and overdone beef stake off of common delf, with a fork with two tines, and a revolving candle, at a twenty dollar boarding house. We confess that this is going back on our earlier training and Sunday school lessons about the deceitfulness of appearances, the vanity of all human things, etc., etc., but in the long time since we had the benefit of those lessons human nature has got the upper hand of us, and we are now not much better than a common sinner.

Then we advise our legislators not to reduce their own pay. It is none too high. Neither are the salaries of any of the officers.

Information as to Quails

Louisville Commercial.

The Indiana legislature has a bill pending to prohibit the shooting of quails for five years. We hope it will be amended, for though the quail is a friend to the farmers, there may be too much of a good thing.

Each pair of quails produce an average of ten chicks per year—many, in favorable seasons, hatch out sixteen in a brood, and then hatch a second brood. If we estimate only the small number of 500,000 quails in Indiana to start with (though there are probably ten times that number,) and take ten per year as the produce of each pair, the figures will simply be stupendous, and we present them to the Indiana legislature for consideration:

First year, total	3 000,000
Second year, total	18 000 000
Third year, total	105 000 00
Fourth year, total	648 000,000
Fifth year, total	3,888,000 000

We would have to station an army along the Ohio river to prevent an invasion of Kentucky after these birds had eaten everything visible in Indiana. There wouldn't be a bug left in that state, and the birds would require grain to live upon. Estimating a gill of grain per day for each bird, it would require about fifteen million bushels per day to feed them. We enter our protest in advance, and shall demand, if Indiana does pass that law, that the state shall raise the grain to feed the birds, and shall put up a bird net three hundred feet high along the Ohio, to keep their inhabitants from invading Kentucky.

We can stand a law protecting them for two years, but beyond that we must demand a halt.

FORGED FLORIDA.

IN JOINT SESSION THE HOUSES RECEIVE THE COMMISSION'S GIFT TO HAYES.

The Senate, by a Party Vote, Ratifies the Award.

But the House Adjourns in Order to Think Over the Adder it has Nursed in its Bosom.

The Ineligibility of Watt's Fully Established.

THE PARTISAN WIG.

THE EFFECT OF THEIR WORK OF INFAMY.

Speculations as to Democratic Tactics—All Despondent but Tilden—Fillibustering Until the 4th of March—Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—There is very evidently some

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT

being discussed at the Tilden headquarters to-night. The Tilden men are aggressive, determined and firm. It is said by some that the plan is to filibuster in the house so as to

PREVENT THE DECLARATION

of the final decision of the commission by the 4th of March. This can be done if the house democrats object to every republican state yet to be called. Two days can easily be exhausted on each state. I do not think this is the plan proposed.

The strategic adjournment of the house by the democrats to-day was done

SIMPLY TO GAIN TIME

for the arrangement of the Louisiana case and to get evidence as to ineligible electors. If the plan is not changed, the house will receive the report on Monday and go on with the count.

Outside of Colonel Pelton's rooms, there is

VERY LITTLE HOPE

among the democrats. The caucus has determined to accept the result and abide by the decision.

Telegrams of a stiffening nature have been received from Mr. Tilden, who says he is a fatalist in his belief, that all will turn out right. He begs his friends to stand firm and not be discouraged. It is possible that there is

SOME STRATEGIC MOVEMENT

inspired from the headquarters that will reinspire the democrats when it is unfolded and serve to pluck victory from defeat. There is some marked change in the tactics being discussed to-night.

Ben Hill feels certain that Oregon will yet save the democrats. Mr. Hewitt bases his hopes on ineligible electors. This hope would seem to be fallacious from the wording of the decision of to-day. Discussing Humphries it reads. "Without expressing an opinion as to the effect of an ineligible elector, we decide, etc." This is understood to be keeping an open rear for the coming ineligible electors.

H. W. G.

MORTON'S BALLOT CLUB.

THE REPORT PREPARED FOR CONGRESS.

The Effect of the Decision—Will it Oust Watts—Waiting for the Next Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The committee to draft a report of the decision of the commission, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor, was Edmunds, Bradley and Miller.

The third reason attracts great attention. In regard to the alleged ineligibility of F. C. Humphreys there was not sufficient proof that he held office on the 7th of November. It may be held that the election by the college of Louisiana cured the ineligibility of Levissee and Brewster, but in the case of Watts of Oregon the revised statutes declare him postmaster when he cast his vote for Hayes, notwithstanding his resignation and its acceptance.

The electoral committee met this p. m., but having nothing before it adjourned to Monday.

CONGRESS.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION RECEIVED.

The House Separate to Discuss the Matter on a Demurrer—Field not very well Pleased.

WASHINGTON, Feb 10.—After the reading of the report Representative Field presented objections signed by the required number of senators and representatives. This involves a separation of the house for consideration, and will delay the progress of the count. All interest in the case has ceased for to-day.

Joint session convened, and the result, as reported last night, announced. Crowded galleries are listless.

THE LATEST REPORTS.

THE SENATE.

The president laid before the senate the following:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1877.

SIR—I am directed by the electoral commission to inform the senate that it has considered and decided upon the matter submitted to it under act of congress concerning the same, touching the electoral votes from the state of Florida, and herewith, by direction of said commission, I transmit to you the said decision in writing, signed by the members agreeing therein, to be read at the meeting of the houses according to said act. All the certificates and papers sent to the commission by the president of the senate are herewith returned.

(Signed) NATHAN CLIFFORD,
President of the Commission.

To Hon. Thos. A. Ferry, president of the senate.

The senate then repaired to the house.

Returning the secretary read the objections submitted. A motion for recess to Monday and urged by the democrats was lost by 26 to 44, a strictly party vote.

Mr. Sherman offered the following:

Resolved, that the decision of the commission upon the electoral votes of the state of Florida stand as the judgment of the senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Adopted by a strictly party vote.

Recess to 10 o'clock Monday.

THE JOINT SESSION.

THE REPORT ON FLORIDA READ.

The Lame Excuses Rendered—The Commission Stand Upon the Validity of the Governor's Certificates so Long as they are Based Upon the Findings of Returning Boards.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The president of the senate ordered the following read:

ELECTORAL COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1877.

To the president of the senate of the United States, presiding in the meeting of the two houses of congress, under the act of congress entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for president and vice-president, and the decision of questions arising therefrom for the term commencing March 4th, A D. 1877, approved January 29th, A. D., 1877:" The electoral commission mentioned in said act as having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates and papers accompanying the same of the electoral votes of the state of Florida, and the objections thereto submitted to it under said act, now report that it has duly considered them pursuant to said act, and has decided and does hereby decide that the votes of Frederick C. Humphries, Charles H. Pearce, William H. Holden and Thomas W. Long, named in the certificate of M. S. Stearns, governor of said state, which votes are certified by said persons as appears by the certificate submitted to the commission as aforesaid, and marked number one by said commission, and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and that the same are lawful to be counted as therein certified, namely: Four votes for Rutherford B Hayes of the state of Ohio, for president, four votes for Wm. A. Wheeler of the state of New York, for vice president.

The commission also has decided and hereby decides and reports that the four persons first before named were duly appointed electors in and by the said state of Florida.

The grounds of this decision stated briefly as required by said act, are as follows:

That it is not competent under the constitution and the law, as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go into evidence aliunde, on the papers opened by the president of the senate in the presence of the two houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified by the governor of the state of Florida, in and according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the board of state canvassers of said state prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors. Only counter proof to show that they had not, and that all proceedings of the courts or acts of the legislature, of the executive of Florida subsequent to the casting of the votes of the electors on the prescribed day are inadmissable for any such purpose. As to the objection made to the eligibility of Mr. Humphris, the commission is of opinion that, without reference to the question of the effect of the vote of an ineligible elector, the evidence does not show that he held the office of shipping commissioner on the day the electors were appointed.

The commission has also decided and does hereby decide and report that as a consequence of the foregoing, and upon the grounds stated, neither of the papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of said state of Florida numbered 2 and 3 by the commission, and herewith submitted, are the certificates of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington the day and year first above written.

(Signed)
SAM. F. MILLER,
W. STRONG,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY,
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,
O. P. MORTON,
FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
GEORGE F. HOAR,
Commissioners.

The Objections.

An objection is interposed by the undersigned senators and representatives to the decision made by the commission constituted by the act entitled "an act to approve and regulate the counting of the votes for president and vice president and the decision of questions arising thereon for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877, as to the true and legal electoral vote of Florida on the following grounds:

The decision determined that the vote cast by C. H. Pearce, F. C. Humphries, W. H. Holden and T. W. Long as electors of president and vice president of the United States in and for and on behalf of the state of Florida is the true and legal electoral vote of the said state, when in truth and in fact the vote cast by Wilkinson Call, J. E. Young, Robert E. Hilton and Robert Bullock is the true and lawful vote of said state.

FOR said committee refused to receive competent and material evidence tending to prove that C. H. Pierce, F. C. Humphreys, W. H. Holden and F. W. Long were not appointed electors in the manner prescribed by legislature of the state of Florida, but were designated as electors by the returning board of said state corruptly and fraudulently, in disregard of law, or with intent to defeat the will of the people expressed in the choice of Wilkinson Call, J. E. Young, R. C. Hilton and Robt. Bullock, who were legally and regularly appointed electors by the state of Florida in the manner prescribed by the legislature thereof.

3. For that the decision aforesaid is founded upon the resolution and order of said committee previously made, as follows:

"Ordered that no evidence will be received or considered by the committee which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two houses by the president of the senate, with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of H. C. Humphreys, one of the electors."

4. For that said decision excludes all the evidence taken by the two houses of congress by the commissioners of each house concerning frauds, errors and irregularities committed by the persons whose certificates are taken as proof of the due appointment of electors.

5. For that said decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that the certificate of Stearns, governor, as also that of the board of state canvassers, were procured or given in pursuance of a fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy to cheat the state of Florida out of its rightful choice of electors, and to substitute therefor those who had not been chosen or appointed electors by said state in the manner provided by the legislature thereof.

6. For that the commission refused to recognize the rights of the courts of the state of Florida to review and reverse the judgment of the returning board of canvassers rendered through fraud, without jurisdiction, and rejected and refused to consider the action of said courts after their decision that Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long were not entitled to cast the electoral vote of the state of Florida, which said decision was rendered by a court of said state, lawfully brought before said court, which court had jurisdiction over the subject matter thereof, and whose jurisdiction over the said Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long had attached before any act was done by them as electors.

7. That said decision excludes all evidence tending to show that the state of Florida by all the departments of its government—legislative, judicial and executive—had decreed as fraudulent all the certificates of Stearns, governor, as well as that of the state canvassers, upon which certificate the said canvassers had acted, and by means of which the true electoral votes of Florida have been rejected and false ones substituted in their stead, and

8. For that the count of the votes of Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long for president and vice president would be a violation of the constitution of the United States.

Signed by Senators Jones. Cooper, Barnum, Kernan, Saulsbury, McDonald and Representatives Knott, Field, Holman, Tucker, Thompson, Jenks, Finley, Sayler, Morrison, Hewitt and Springer.

The joint session broke houses without further business until 10 o'clock Monday.

THE PUBLIC TEMPER.

INDIGNATION FATIGUED INTO APATHY.

Before the Stupendous Infamy the People Stand Bereft of Speech and Action.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The temper of the house to-day when recess was taken without two hours' debate, occasions apprehensions that the democrats desire to delay the result. Prominent democrats say that nothing of the kind is intended. It is desired to see the proceedings of the commission in print before entering on the two hours debate allowed by the law.

There will be no objections to Georgia.

The proofs of the ineligibility of Chaffee, an Illinois elector, will be presented and the two houses will separate. This will be disposed by disagreement, and the vote counted for Hayes without reference to the commission.

It may be restated that only Florida, Oregon, Louisiana and South Carolina can come before the commission. All questions affecting other states require the concurrence of both houses to defeat a vote.

The town is singularly quiet. The great event which is progressing quiets gossip. The absolute apathy with which the verdict regarding Florida was received was appalling. No one articulated, not a finger was raised in approval or lowered in deprecation. The law allows it and the court awards it.

WATT'S TO DO.

THE GREAT CENTENNIAL POSTMASTER'S RESIGNATION.

Official Papers in the Case—The Commission and their Work—Governor Stearns on the Stand, Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The committee on privileges and powers examined Postmaster General Tyner, who produced from the files of the department all papers bearing on Watts' resignation, which shows that Watts resigned by telegraph on November 13th, and that a telegraphic acceptance was sent by the postmaster general November 14th. Watts written resignation to Special Agent Underwood was not received at the department till Dec. 9th. Records of the department show that Henry W. Hill was appointed Watts' successor November 23d. Hill's bond was forwarded to him December 11th, and was returned approved January 3d, 1877, on which day his commission was sent to him by a special agent. He took charge of Watts' office November 14th, receipted for all government property and removed the post-office to another building.

Gov. Stearns on the stand:

Question—Why did you, as governor, telegraph the president for advice of a party character?

Answer—Because I know the president had acted in such a way in regard to other states.

Before the committee on privileges and powers, John F. Mulherrin testified. He was clerk of the Louisiana returning board. Some affidavits were made by clerks of the board in the compiling room; can't say what names were signed to the affidavits; most any kind of names were used; on the 2d of December saw in the hands of Mr. Littlefield and Major Littlefield slips of paper containing the total of the electoral vote; on these the democratic majority was about 4,000; these slips were furnished to outside parties; saw afterwards that the figures had been changed; heard Wells in conversation with Littlefield in Abell's room Saturday, December 2d; Monday, December 4th, saw them again in conversation in clerks room; conversation in low tone; saw Littlefield take from his desk, take it to a standing desk and get an eraser and make some erasures; this was about a quarter of an hour after Wells conversed with Littlefield; up to a week before December nobody but members of the board or clerks of the board had access to the rooms; after that candidates for congress and Gov. Packard were admitted; after that changes were made on the statements of electoral votes by order of Judge Davis; witness saw the tabulated returns of Vernon parish previous to December 2nd; on December 4th Littlefield told witness he had fixed Vernon parish, but did not say which way or how he had fixed it; witness made up some of the affidavits himself and signed names and cross-marks to them; did so by direction of Judge Littlefield; witness probably meant Davis, who gave like directions to other clerks in the room; did not know what these affidavits were to be used for; saw Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson look at slips made by Littlefield, and Littlefield told witness he had sent slips to Packard and George L. Smith; saw some of the clerks make alterations on the consolidated statement from different parishes.

Question—Do you know what clerks made these alterations?

Answer—I don't want to know.

Question—Who did it?

Answer—I changed one myself. I made these alterations with ink.

Question—What were the contents of the affidavits made up by the clerks?

Answer—They purported to give accounts of violence and intimidation at the polls. Witness stated that alterations were made in the supervisor's returns, and from these final complications were made.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION—27TH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ATLANTA, GA., February 10, 1877.

SENATE.

The senate met at the usual hour, President Lester in the chair.

After prayer by the chaplain, the roll was called and the journal read.

Mr. Reese moved to reconsider so much of the journal as related to the passage of a bill to exempt all produce of the previous year held on April 1st for sale.

Hon. George Peavy was invited to a seat on the floor.

Mr. Reese asked that the foregoing bill be reconsidered and set for a special order for Monday.

Mr. Black made a speech in opposition to reconsideration.

Mr. Reese favored the motion in a speech in reply to Mr. Black.

Upon the motion to reconsider the yeas and nays were called. The yeas were 22 and the nays 19, and the bill was reconsidered.

Mr. Bush moved to reconsider the action of the senate in rejecting a bill amending section 3583 of the code. Mr. Reese opposed the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Harrison opposed reconsideration.

The motion was lost by 14 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. Bullock was granted leave of absence to Monday.

On the committee to report resolutions as to adjournment, the chair appointed Messrs. Cabaniss and Furman.

Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee on military, made a report, which was read.

Mr. McDaniel, chairman of the finance committee, made a report, which was read.

Sub committee on finance was granted leave of absence to continue its investigations in the comptroller's office.

Mr. Shewmake, chairman of the committee on banks, made a report, which was read.

Mr. McLeod, temporary chairman of the committee on county lines, made a report, which was read.

Mr. Howell, chairman of the committee on judiciary, made a report, which was read.

The bill to define the meaning of the term "wild lands" in returning taxable property was read a second time, and remarks upon it were made by Mr. Black favoring its passage, as the present law is said to work much hardship and injustice.

Mr. McDaniel contended that the present law was sufficient to meet all the demands of the case. The judiciary committee reported against the bill. Report was adopted and the bill lost.

To incorporate the merchants' bank of Macon.

This bill and a number of others were read the second time.

A sealed communication from the governor was here received.

Under the suspension of the rules the following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. Cabaniss—To amend section 1034 of the code.

By Mr. Howell—To relieve Mr. Thomas Kile, of Fulton county, from certain sureties.

Also, to incorporate the southern college of pharmacy at Atlanta.

By Mr. McLeod—To incorporate the Herndon and Swainsboro railroad company.

Rules were suspended and the following house bills were read the first time.

To appoint a board of commissioners for Early county.

To incorporate the town of Milledgeville in Burke county.

To amend section 298 of the code.

To provide for manner of publishing tax sales by municipal corporations.

Senate here went into executive session and confirmed the following appointments of judges of county courts:

Richard Johnson, of Jones.
Frank Little, of Hancock.
Mercer Haynes, of Lawrence.
C. H. Sutton, of Habersham.

Senate then adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday.

HOUSE.

The house was called to order at 9 A.M. by Speaker Bacon.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones, D.D. chaplain.

THE TAX ACT.

The consideration of the tax act was resumed. The amendment to paragraph 16 of section 2 to strike out $25 and insert $50 was rejected.

Mr. Branch offered an amendment to paragraph 14 of section 2 to insert "or dealer or dealers in sewing machines other than merchants selling machines as other merchandise," which amendment was rejected by yeas 21, nays 67.

Mr. Cloud offered as an amendment to section 2 to be known as paragraph 18, "upon the owner of dog or dogs the sum of $1 for each dog owned." Rejected by a large vote.

The amendments to section 2 by the committee were agreed to.

The committee moved to amend section 3 by striking out the proviso exempting loan and building associations from tax.

Mr. Black opposed and Mr. Moses favored it in elaborate efforts.

Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, called the previous question, which call was sustained.

The amendment was rejected by yeas 36, nays 56.

Mr. Moses called the yeas and nays, but withdrew it on a division being called again. The second vote resulted in agreeing to the amendment by yeas 63, nays 49.

Mr. Walsh moved to reconsider the action just taken, advocating the motion in a cogent speech.

Messrs. Paine and Whittle favored and Mr. Moses opposed the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, called the previous question, which call was sustained. The motion was lost by yeas 41, nays 84.

Mr. Richardson offered a resolution limiting speeches to five minutes, which was agreed to.

Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, offered an amendment to the fourth section to insert "and lightning rod companies," which was agreed to.

The committee offered an amendment to section 5 to strike out the words "to be estimated at the aggregate value of shares of stock," which was adopted.

Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, offered an amendment to include in the exceptions "lightning rod companies."

Mr. Whittle offered an amendment to the amendment, excepting "sleeping and palace car companies."

Both amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Whittle offered an amendment to section 6 by adding to it the words "which shall be returned and paid by the president of the bank," but withdrew it.

Mr. Key offered as amendment the words "except as to non-residents" and striking out "except that portion of paragraph 13 of section 798 exempting $100 of the property of every taxpayer from taxation," but withdrew it.

Mr. Haralson of Union offered an amendment to strike out "repeated" as applicable to paragraph 13 of section 798, and to amend the paragraph by making the exemption $100 instead of $200. The amendment was rejected.

The committee offered an amendment to section eleven by striking out the words "corporations or."

Mr. Candler favored lawyers paying tax as other men.

Mr. Paine favored a tax on the income as more equitable than a specific tax.

Mr. Robson called the previous question, which call was sustained.

The amendment was adopted by yeas 58, nays 33.

Mr. Fort offered an amendment by inserting after photography "nor shall any county or municipal corporation have any authority to levy a specific or license tax on any of these professions," which was rejected by yeas 34, nays 61.

Mr. Price offered an amendment to insert "resident" before the words "practitioner," but withdrew it.

Mr. Moses offered an additional section, to be known as section 14, "that nothing in this act shall be construed as to exempt watches and jewelry worn by parties, but they shall be given in and taxed at their market value. Adopted.

The tax act was then passed.

NORTH GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The special order being the consideration of the bill to provide for a normal department in the north Georgia agricultural college at Dahlonega, and to make the military more efficient, was taken up.

The house resolved itself into the committee of the whole, Mr. Davis, of Houston, in the chair.

Mr. Price advocated the passage of the bill in an able, logical and earnest effort. The bill appropriates $2,000 for the normal department and $1,500 for the salary of the assistant instructor in the military department.

He offered an amendment relative to certificates of proficiency, which was agreed to.

Mr. Mathews, of Pike, moved that the committee rise and report the bill back with the recommendation that it do pass so amended.

Mr. Hood opposed the motion.

Mr. Wade offered a resolution that speeches on this will be limited to five minutes, which was agreed to.

Mr. Carlton favored the passage of the bill.

The motion to rise and report the bill back with the recommendation that it do pass was rejected by yeas 43, nays 70.

Mr. Hood moved that the committee rise and report the bill back with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr Carlton moved that the committee rise and report the bill back without recommendation, which was rejected by yeas 52, nays 60.

Mr. Hood's motion prevailed by yeas 77, nays 48.

The report was agreed to and the bill lost.

Mr. Whittle gave notice of motion to reconsider.

ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.

The committee on the academy for the blind reported that institution in an admirable condition, and eulogised Prof. Williams as a faithful, efficient and humane officer, and the thanks of the state were due him for making that institution one of the best of the south. The committee recommended an appropriation of $13,500 to that institution.

INSURRECTION CLAIMS.

The finance committee have prepared a bill on the claims of Washington, Johnson and Burke counties for amount paid out during the insurrection. Mr. Carlton asked a suspension of the rules to introduce the bill. Messrs. Carlton, Robson and Whittle made an earnest appeal to the house to suspend the rules. The house refused to suspend by yeas 75, nays 30—lacking 4 votes necessary to the required three-fourths to suspend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two hundred copies of the appropriation act were ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Moses the use of the hall was granted Mr. P. Thweatt at his request, to-night to deliver an address.

Mr. Carlton moved to suspend the rules and read the bill relative to the claims of Washington and other counties for expenses during the insurrection.

The motion was advocated by Messrs. Phillips, of Cobb, Robson, Corker, Bloodworth, Whittle, and opposed by Mr. Fry.

The motion to suspend the rules prevailed, and the bill was read the first time.

The discussion lasted half an hour—the bill occupied about two minutes in reading.

Mr. Stokeley moved to suspend the rules to read the bill reducing the judicial circuits the first time, which motion prevailed by yeas, 91; nays, 23.

The house adjourned until 3:30 p. m

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house reassembled at 3:30 p. m.

REDUCING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

The bill introduced by the special committee on a reduction of the judicial circuits was read and referred to the judiciary committee. The bill abolishes the Augusta, Albany, Oconee and Rome circuits and provides for sixteen circuits, viz:

Atlanta—composed of the counties of Campbell, Clayton, DeKalb and Fulton.

Blue Ridge to be composed of the counties of Cherokee, Cobb, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Lumpkin, Milton, Paulding, Pickens, Towns and Union.

Brunswick composed of the counties of Appling, Camden, Charlton, Coffee, Glenn, Montgomery, Pierce, Telfair, Ware and Wayne.

Chattahoochee to be composed of the counties of Chattahoochee, Harris, Marion, Muscogee, Quitman, Stewart, Talbot and Taylor.

Coweta to be composed of the counties of Coweta, Carroll, Fayette, Douglass, Haralson, Heard, Merriwether, Polk, Troupe.

Cherokee to be composed of the counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Gordon, Murray, Walker, Whitfie'd.

Eastern to be composed of the counties of Bryan, Bullock, Chatham, Effingham, Liberty, McIntosh Tattnall.

Flint to be composed of the counties of Butts, Henry, Monroe, Newton, Pike, Rockdale, Spalding, Upson and Walton.

Macon to be composed of the counties of Bibb, Crawford, Dodge, Pulaski Twiggs, Wilcox.

Middle to be composed of the counties of Burke, Emanuel, Glasscock, Jefferson, Johnson, Laurens, Screven, Washington.

Northern Columbia, Elbert, Hancock, Lincoln, Madison, McDuffie, Richmond and Warren.

Ocmulgee to be composed of the counties of Baldwin, Green, Jasper, Jones, Morgan, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Taliaferro, Wilkinson, Wilkes.

Pataula, to be composed of the counties of Baker, Calhoun, Clay, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Miller, Randolph, Terrell.

Southern to be composed of the counties of Brooks, Berrien, Colquitt, Clinch Echols, Lowndes, Mitchell and Thomas.

South Western to be composed of the counties of Dooly, Houston, Lee, Macon, Schley, Sumter, Webster, and Worth.

Western, to be composed of the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Hart, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun and White.

Messrs. Dews, Freeman and McRae gave notice that they would submit a minority report.

REDUCING SALARIES.

The committee on retrenchment and reform reported that the number of judicial circuits could be reduced to sixteen; that the office of compiler of laws might be abolished, and also the office of superintendent of public works. They recommend that the clerks of the secretary of state and comptroller general receive $1,500 instead of $1,600. They recommend that the reporter of the supreme court receive no pay from the state. They think the expenses for clerical force unnecessarily large, and the cost of public printing in excess of what it should be.

Messrs. Willis, Miller and Hutchins submit a dissenting report.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House bills were read a second time and passed on for a third reading.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Senate bills were read the first time and referred to committees.

Messrs. Almon and Cloud granted leave of absence.

The house adjourned until 9 a. m. Monday.

President Grant's Approaching Retirement.

A correspondent writing from Washington says:

"The first signal for the removal from the white house of the Grant family, who have lived therein longer than any family since General Jackson removed on the completion of his second term as president, will be given about the 20th of the present month. Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris will then go to the residence of Mrs. Louis Dent (the widow of the late Judge Dent), with whom they will remain several weeks, if not longer. Where the remainder of the family will go on leaving the white house appears still to be undecided. Mrs. Grant speaks pleasantly of leaving the house which has been her home for eight years, but says she would be most ungrateful if she felt no regrets in departing. She has been very happy, she says, during her residence there, and feels that she is indebted to many for having done so much to make her life there pleasant. She says she deeply feels the compliment paid her husband by the American people in electing him president twice. Yet she does not speak with regret of giving up the position she has enjoyed so long. She is one who will always be happy in her family relation, so the loss of political rank by her husband will not seriously affect her spirits."

Cogent Reasons for a Grand Success

Conspicuous among the highest examples of success which the present century can show is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The record of its triumphs over disease is to be traced in the written acknowledgments of thousands who have experienced its beneficent effects, and the evidence of its popularity is to be found in the vast and growing demand for the article in North and South America, Mexico, Guatemala, the West Indias, Australia and Europe. The reasons for its unparalleled success are cogent ones. The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years shows that it is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders, that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.

feb12—d&w1w

THE LEGISLATURE.

List of the Members Elected.

SENATORS.

MEMBERS ELECT

Second District—J H Clifton, of Tatnall.
Fourth District—J M Maddox, of Charlton.
Sixth District—J W Staten, of Echols.
Eighth District—Isaac A Bush, of Miller.
Tenth District—C Wessalowsky, of Dougherty.
Twelfth District—William Harrison, of Quitman.
Fourteenth District—Drury W Reid, of Dooly.
Sixteenth District—Neil McLeod, of Emanuel.
Eighteenth District—John T Shewmake, of Richmond.
Twentieth District—F C Furman, of Baldwin
Twenty-second District—Thomas B Cabaniss, of Monroe.
Twenty-fourth District—D C Cody, of Chattahoochee.
Twenty-sixth District—T M Harkness, of Butts.
Twenty-eighth District—Dr J E Godfrey, of Morgan.
Thirtieth District—R H Bullock, of Madison.
Thirty-second District—R B Asbury, of White.
Thirty-fourth District—G W Bryan, of Henry.
Thirty-sixth District—P H Brewster, of Coweta.
Thirty-eighth District—W A Ragsdale, of Paulding.
Fortieth District—John England, of Union.
Forty-second District—J B Gamble, of Chattooga.
Forty-fourth District—J W Cureton of Dade.

MEMBERS HOLDING OVER

First District—Rufus E Lester, of Chatham.
Third District—D G Hopps, of Wayne.
Fifth District—G W Newborn, of Clinch.
Seventh District—James McDonald, of Thomas.
Ninth District—T J Perry, of Calhoun.
Eleventh District—W A Graham, of Clay.
Thirteenth District—L M Felton, of Macon.
Fifteenth District—T D Wilcox, of Irwin.
Seventeenth District—G R Black, of Screven.
Nineteenth District—C S DuBose, of Warren
Twenty-first District—W O'Daniel, of Twiggs.
Twenty-third District—William Rutherford, Crawford.
Twenty-fifth District—W I Hudson, of Harris
Twenty-seventh District—H D McDaniel, of Walton.
Twenty-ninth District—W M Reese, of Wilkes.
Thirty-first District—J M Freeman, of Habersham.
Thirty-third District—G E Deadwyler, of Jackson.
Thirty-fifth District—E P Howell, of Fulton.
Thirty-seventh District—J T Slaughter, of Carroll.
Thirty-ninth District—E C McAfee, of Forsyth.
Forty-first District—J P Chastain, of Gilmer.
Forty-third District—R E Wilson, of Murray.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Appling—John J Roberson.
Baker—A L Hawes.
Baldwin—J A Green.
Banks—J J Turnbull
Bartow—Thomas Tumlin, D W Stokely.
Berrien—J H Kirby.
Bibb—A O Bacon, L N Whittle, W A Davis.
Brooks—H G Turner.
Bryan—L F Cox.
Bulloch—R W DeLoach.
Burke—W F Walton, S A Corker, E A Perkins.
Butts—S F Smith.
Calhoun—Dr O H Paul.
Camden—G A Mallette.
Campbell—J M Wilson
Carroll—F Hogan, E Phillips.
Catoosa—J W Owenby.
Chatham—P M Russell, sr., A P Adam, W W Paine.
Chattooga—W H Penn.
Cherokee—W B C Puckett.
Clarke—Dr H H Carlton
Clay—R E Kennon
Charlton—Fedder Lang.
Clayton—Rev A E Cloud
Clinch—Lewis Strickland
Chattahoochee—A Wooldridge.
Cobb—W Phillips, Dr W P Hardin.
Coffee—James Pearson.
Columbia—J P Williams.
Colquitt—James Vick.
Coweta—Dr W W Thomas, R W North.
Crawford—S H Causey.
Dade—J A Case.
Dawson—Joseph McAffee.
Decatur—W W Harrell, H Brocket.
DeKalb—M R Ragsdale.
Dodge—N Rawlins.
Dooly—Dr L W Mobley.
Dougherty—A M Wolihin, H Buntz.
Douglas—C R Bowen.
Early—W C Sheffield.
Echols—J D Smith.
Effingham—H P Brewer.
Elbert—James J Burch.
Emanuel—G W McGar.
Fannin—Dr B C Dugger.
Fayette—W S Brown.
Floyd—J R Freeman, J H Reece.
Forsyth—Thomas Willingham.
Franklin—W C McIntyre.
Fulton—J H James, G T Fry, Henry Hillyer.
Gilmer—Joseph Pickett.
Glasscock—E G Scruggs.
Glynn—James Blue.
Gordon—M J Dudley.
Greene—V D Gresham, W H Branch.
Gwinnett—N L Hutchins, W J Born.
Habersham—J H Grant.
Hall—A D Candler.
Hancock—W J Northen, J T Jordan.
Haralson—A R Walton.
Harris—L L Stanford, G A B Dozier.
Hart—John B Benson.
Heard—Moses T Salmon.
Henry—G E Wise.
Houston—A L Miller, B M Davis, J F Sykes.
Irwin—J B Fletcher.
Jackson—G R Duke, A T Bennett.
Jasper—Dr J C Key.
Jefferson—M A Evans, J C Polhill.
Johnson—S W Fortner.
Jones—N S Glover.
Laurens—C S Guyton.
Lee—John P Adams.
Liberty—W C Bacon
Lincoln—Dr J L Wilkes.
Lowndes—W A Carter.
Lumpkin—W P Price.
Macon—W H Willis, J D Frederick.
Madison—Sanders W Colbert.
Marion—Howell Hollis.
McDuffie—Dr J S Jones.
McIntosh—W Henry Atwood.
Merriwether—J B Roper, J W Taylor.
Miller—Henry C Sheffield.
Milton—James M Stewart
Mitchell—C W Collins.
Monroe—Jefferson Hogan, T S M Bloodworth.
Montgomery—D J McRae.
Morgan—James S Reid.
Murray—Thomas Leach.
Muscogee—R J Moses, N G Oattis.
Newton—J P Simms, L B Anderson.
Oconee—R R Murray.
Oglethorpe—J M Smith, A F Pope.
Paulding—W J Gray.
Pickens—Lemuel J Allred.
Pierce—A E Cochrane.
Pike—Dr John B Mathews.
Polk—Seaborn Jones.
Pulaski—G W Jordan.
Putnam—John A Reid.
Quitman—Dr L P Dozier.
Rabun—W M Pickett.
Randolph—Arthur Hood.
Richmond—Patrick Walsh, J C C Black, W H Johnston.
Rockdale—W L Peek.
Schley—M J Wall.
Screven—U P Wade.
Spalding—Rev J D Stewart.
Stewart—C C Humber, B F Davis.
Sumter—Allen Fort, W H Davison.
Talbot—I M Mathews, J C Mahan.
Taliaferro—B F Moore.
Tatnall—James B Smith.
Taylor—Rev Bennett Stewart.
Telfair—John Wilcox.
Terrell—G T Marshall
Thomas—W M Hammond, R S Burch.
Towns—Josiah T. Kimsey.
Troup—A H Cox, J F Awtrey.
Twiggs—James T Glover.
Union—Thomas J Haralson.
Upson—John W Brown.
Walker—J M Shaw.
Walton—W R Smith.
Ware—W A McDonald.
Warren—Dr W H Pitcher.
Washington—J A Robson, G W Peacock.
Wayne—James Knox.
Webster—Dr W C Kendrick.
White—W G Goodrum.
Whitfield—Rev W C Richardson.
Wilcox—W T Faircloth.
Wilkes—F H Colley, W R Calloway.
Wilkinson—N C Hughes.
Worth—James M Rouse.

Humphrey's Specifics.

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CURES

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Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	50
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	50
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	50
4.	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults,	50
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	50
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	50
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	50
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	50
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache Vertigo,	50
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	50
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	50
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	50
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	50
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	50
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	50
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	Opthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and Scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding,	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed,	50
31.	Painful Periods, with Spasms,	50
32.	Sufferings at Change of Life,	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat,	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions,	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions, $10 00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 6 00

These remedies are sent by the case or single vial to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

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For Sale by all Druggists.

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THEO. SCHUMANN,
Agents for Atlanta.

nov22—deod&wly-n-tmr—

Livery stables.

Cumming Hack Line

In connection with the

U. S. Mail.

I will run a regular 2-horse Hack from Cumming to Duluth, leaving Cumming Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6½ a. m., arriving at Duluth 3 p. m. Leaves Duluth Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10½ a. m., arriving at Cumming, 3 p m. I will also, on every Friday, carry passenger and light freight from Cumming to Aurrari, connecting with the

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Good conveyances can be furnished to any neighboring towns from Cumming. Careful Drivers.
aug1—dtf ROBT. A. CAMP, Proprietor.

Livery Stable

AND OMNIBUS LINE, ATHENS, GEORGIA

BUS meets every train, both at the Georgia and North-Eastern depot. Call for Cooper's Bus. J. Z. COOPER.
nov19-d1awtf

The TOLL-GATE! Prize Picture sent free! An ingenious gem! 50 objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y. [aug29-wly]

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, November 4, 1876

MRS. MARY E. DUNCAN, administratrix, etc., of the estate of John W. Duncan, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged her said trust and prays for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in February, 1877, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.
nov7—wlaw4m Fulton county.

Fulton Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

A city lot in the fourth ward of the city of Atlanta, it being part of land lot (50) fifty of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Ga., bounded on the north and east by B. Roper, west by John Jones and W S Thompson, and south by Mr Hilton and Cox street, containing one acre, more or less, said lot being just in rear of Capt Jno Jones' residence, on Peachtree street, levied on as the property of John Jones by virtue of and to satisfy two fi fas issued from the justice's court of the 1,234th district, G M, in favor of James H McGhee vs John Jones, property pointed out by defendant.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land, and the buildings thereon, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton, county, Ga., bounded by line commencing at the corner of Koch's lot and running from said lot along Marietta street, thirteen feet more or less, to Grant's corner, thence at right angles with said Marietta street eighty feet, thence at right angles thirteen feet more or less to Koch's corner, and thence at right angles and parallel with Broad street eighty feet to the beginning corner, the same being thirteen feet, more or less, by eighty feet, more or less, the same being the exact half of a lot conveyed by Lotta A. Laramore to Frederick and William Koch and Eugene Georgi, by deed dated 3d of August, 1875. levied on as the property of E. Georgi, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa, issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of Rattiton Bros. vs. E. Georgi.

Also, at the same time and place a house and lot in the city of Atlanta, situated on Tan Yard alley (now Cedar street), leading from Peachtree street to Tan Yard alley, and now occupied by defendant, and containing one-half of an acre, more or less, Levied on as the property of W. B. B. Richards by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of John Collier and P. L. Mynatt vs. W. B. B Richards.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Houston, Fort and Valentine streets, in the fourth ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Delvidge Flipper and Hicks, part of land lot No. 52 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three and a quarter acres more or less, and known as defendant's vegetable garden. Levied on as the property of W. D. Ellis by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of McMillan & Snow vs W. D Ellis, maker, and Marcus A. Bell, endorser. Property pointed out by plaintiffs' attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot fronting on Marietta street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Ausell and Hayden, it being part of land lot No. 78 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one half acre, and now occupied by the defendant. Levied on as the property of C. Kontz by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Charles Beerman vs. C. Kontz. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land being and lying on the Peachtree road, north of the city of Atlanta, bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the west side of Peachtree road at Jesse Wood's land, and running thence north and northwest along said road nineteen hundred feet to Ira R. Foster's line, thence in a southwest course along Foster's line thirteen hundred and thirty-two feet to Jesse Wood's line, and thence east along Wood's line two thousand and eighty-four feet to the beginning point on Peachtree road, being a portion of land lot one hundred and nine (109) of the seventeenth district of originally Henry now Fulton county, containing thirty and one-quarter acres, more or less, Levied on as the property of L. M. Dimmick by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of John Neal vs. L. M. Dimmick.

Also, at the same time and place a city lot in the 5th ward of the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. (78) seventy-eight in the fourteenth district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., the number of house being 85. Said lot fronts on Marietta street fifty feet and running back along Spring street one hundred feet to a lot on which St. Luke's Episcopal church now stand thence south along the line of said lot fifty feet to McMillan and Snow's lot, thence west to Marietta street, being a corner lot levied on as the property of Dr. W. C. Moore by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of Fuller & Doolittle vs. W. C. Moore.

Also, at the same time and place, all the following described land, situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and being, according to map made by Angier, April 15, 1872, lots Nos 1, 2 and 3, two of them fronting 29 feet each and one 31 feet; also No 4, having a front of 21 feet on Peters street and extends back 100 feet; also No 5, fronting 21 feet on Peters street and extends back 100 feet; also No 6, fronting 25 feet on Peters street and extends back 100 feet. Nos 4 and 6 have small houses on them. Nos 7 and 8 having each a front of 21 feet and 9 inches and on Hill's avenue and extends north 95 feet. Also, lots Nos 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, (that is, 9 to 18, inclusive,) all fronting 50 feet on Hill's avenue and running back 200 feet; also, four lots fronting on Race Track street, 44 feet and 6 inches each and extends back 90 feet, being lots Nos 20, 21, 22, 23; also lots Nos 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, all fronting 50 feet each on Hill's avenue and extends back 200 feet, south of Geremander's line, 89 feet; also, lot No 35, fronting 41 feet on Hill's avenue and extends 89 feet, all being part of land lot No 85, of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of H B Hill, by virtue of and to satisfy an attachment fi. fa., issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of John Neal vs. Henry B. Hill. Also, to satisfy twenty-one attachment fi fas, issued from the justice's court of the 1026th district, G M, in favor of John Neal vs H B Hill, maker, and John R Wallace, endorser. Levies made by J R Thompson, L C, and handed to me.

Also at the same time and place, a part of land lot No 78 in the 14th district of Fulton county, the same being in the fifth ward of the city of Atlanta, and situated on Peachtree street in said city and containing three-eighths of an acre, more or less, and known as No. 226 Peachtree street. Levied on as the property of W. T. Buzbee, by virtue of and to satisfy three fi fas, issued from the justice's court of the 1334th district, G. M., in favor of P. & G. T. Dodd & Co. vs W. T. Buzbee. Levies made by Wm. Thompson, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, a town lot in West End, Georgia, fronting fifty feet on [illegible] and running back east one hundred feet, [illegible] north by a [illegible] alley, south by Zeliar's lot, east by a ten foot alley and west by Garner street, being in land lot No. 107, of the 17th district of Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of D. T. Milling, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justices court of the 1026th district, G. M., in favor of Thomas & Davis vs. D. T. Milling. Levy made by Thomas Knight, L. C., and handed to me.

A. M. PERKERSON,
Sheriff.

Marshal's Sales for March, 1877.

WILL be sold before the city hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, next, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, levied on by the city marshal to satisfy tax fi fas issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, for city taxes for the year 1876:

Levied this fi fa on house and lot in the 4th ward, land lot No 52, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less on Butler and Valentine street, (No 165) adjoining Green and Saffin. Levied on as the property of John Alexander's estate, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa for city tax for the year 1876; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 51 containing 1 acre, more or less, on Forest Avenue and Collins street, adjoining Shipman and Venable; mayor and council vs Reuben Arnold; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Gilmore and Collins streets, adjoining Toon and Hubbard; mayor and council vs Wm Barnes' estate; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing ½ acres, more or less, on Peachtree and Mills streets, adjoining Pryor; mayor and council vs W T Buzbee; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 70x100 feet, more or less, on Hayden and Baker streets, adjoining Holland; mayor and council vs C P Fleming, trustee; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 83, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Magazine and Mangum streets, adjoining Kuhn and Peacock; mayor and council vs J G Hancock; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 20, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Savannah and Mills streets, adjoining Citizens Bank and Baker; mayor and council vs Mrs W T Harris; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Decatur and Bell streets, adjoining Wilson and Allen; mayor and council vs W A K nnedy, trustee; sold for the benefit of Otis Jones agent, transferee; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing 51x150 feet, more or less, on Crew and Clarke streets, adjoining Trimble and Weems; mayor and council vs Mrs M E Langley; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 83, containing 100x200 feet, more or less, on Marietta and Thurman streets, adjoining Sheridan; mayor and council vs Loyd and Jourdan; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 80x100 feet, more or less, on Marietta and Spring streets, adjoining McMillan & Snow and Church; mayor and council vs Dr W C Moore, also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Simpson street, adjoining Wilson and Cutler; mayor and council vs C R Pennick; also.

City lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing 3-16 acre, more or less, on Cain street, adjoining Stafford and Little; mayor and council vs Chas H Smith, col, and wife; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 20 feet, more or less, on R R and Marietta street, adjoining Bell and Fuller; mayor and council vs B H Thrasher, trustee; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Mitchell street, adjoining Parker and Murrell; mayor and council vs. Mrs Mary E Turner; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 28x105 feet, more or less, on Peters streets, adjoining Ogletree and Thomas; mayor and council vs Mrs E C Webb; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Houston street, adjoining Francis; mayor and council vs Robt Yancey, colored.

WM. H. HOLCOMBE,
City Marshal.
feb7—d1aw4w

Libel for Divorce.

E H. Smith vs. Tyrus T. Smith—Libel for Divorce—In Fulton Superior Court—October Term, 1876.

IT appearing to the Court from the return of the Sheriff in the above cause that the defendant is not to be found in said county, and further that said defendant resides out of the State of Georgia.

It is ordered that defendant show cause, if any he has on or before the first day of the next term of this court why the prayer of the petitioner and libellant should not be granted under the law.

And it is further ordered that this order be published by the Clerk of this Court once a month for four months preceding next term in THE CONSTITUTION, a public gazette in this State, published in the city of Atlanta, in said county

Done in open Court 3d November, 1876.

C. PEEPLES, Judge S. C. A. C.
LYON & NISBET,
Petitioners Attorney.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court,

nov 0—d1:m4m WM. , VENABLE D. C.

Libel for Divorce.

Georgia, Fulton county—Sarah E. Garvin vs. Robert Garvin. Libel for Divorce. Fulton Superior Court, Fall Term, 1876. Present His Honor C. Peeples, Judge of said Court.

IT appearing to the Court by the return of the Sheriff of Fulton county, that the defendant in the above stated case is not to be found, nor does he reside in said county, and it further appearing that the said defendant does not reside in the State of Georgia. It is, therefore, ordered that service be perfected by public[illegible] of this order in the Atlanta Constitution, a [illegible] in said county, once a month for four [illegible], and that the said defendant appear and answer at the next term of this Court, else that the case be considered in default and the plaintiff allowed to proceed.

GARTRELL & WRIGHT,
Attorney for [illegible]

Order granted January 13th, 1877.

C. PEEPLES, J. S. C. A. C.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court.

JAMES D. COLLIER, C. S. C.

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The Atlanta Daily Constitution

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1877.

STARS AND STICKS.

Some time ago we took occasion, in a desultory and good-humored way, to commend the class of entertainments brought south by Mr. John T. Ford, the well-known theatrical manager, and to express the hope that what is technically known to the profession as the "Southern Circuit" would ultimately fall into the hands of just such experienced and conscientious managers, believing that such a consummation would effectually rid us of the fourth-rate companies that display their mediocrity upon our boards season after season. Commenting upon this, the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel remarks that while it is true Mr. Ford brings some stars south, he also brings sticks, and plenty of them, and then goes on to state what is indisputable, namely, that there is not a play in the whole range of dramatic literature that can be sustained by the genius of one man or woman.

We fear, however that our contemporary has missed the point we intended to make, which was to the effect that one star, surrounded by a lot of able-bodied and (from an anatomical point of view) not altogether uninteresting, is a far more entertaining and instructive exhibition than a collection of sticks without a star. It is, indeed, a painful sight to see a knock-kneed Romeo meandering around the stage, pawing the air impotently and vaguely in search of a gesture he never finds, and telling his love to Juliet in a series of mouthings, in which a gasp plays the part of emphasis, and a snort is loudly used for accentuation. But if Juliet be a star how suddenly doth the fellow fade from our physical and mental visions! His exaggerated knee-bones, his shuffling gait, his vaporings—all disappear in the pure atmosphere of true art with which the star fills the stage. If the "southern circuit" can be filled with stars we can manage to endure the satellites by whom they are accompanied.

Our great grief in this business is that art has to take to the road at all for support. Thespis on wheels is a sorry sight. Be her laurels ever so green, her apparel ever so brilliant, the glory and the brilliancy are in some degree dimmed by the dust of travel. The colors of the van run together and the whole affair gathers a smell of sawdust that seems to be inseparable from strolling companies, whether they canter gaily around a circus ring under the faded banners, or prance nimbly on the stage under the frayed and moth-eaten flats. Melpomene herself, placed upon the southern circuit, would lose something of her old time freshness and vigor. Her step would grow less stately, and she would end by addressing herself to those in the mob who roared the lustiest.

But what would you have? Custom, if not necessity, has willed that Thespis should be mounted on wheels in order that the provincials may learn what is true in art and tawdry in nature; and it is far better that Melpomene should occupy a front seat than that the entire van should be taken up with a raree show. Let us be satisfied with what the gods send. Sticks are necessary adjuncts to the profession, and no theatrical company can consider itself perfected for a profitable southern tour until a dozen or more answer the dulcet notes of the call-boy at rehearsal. Let us make the best of it. There may come a time when every southern city able to support the nomandic professionals who appear upon our boards and disappear as suddenly as Harlequin himself—there may come a time, we say, when every southern city will be able to support a stock company, and then good-bye to the traveling sticks.

We believe that the period has arrived when Atlanta can well afford to sustain a properly organized stock company throughout the amusement season. That our people are willing to support a company capable of giving them a series of chaste and artistic dramatic representations is shown by the cordiality with which they welcome any combination that has the ability to present the legitimate drama in such form and shape as shall satisfy their ideas of artistic unity and purity. We believe that the time has arrived when a manager of experience, who will bring to his aid a little energy and enterprise, can organize a good stock company to play in Atlanta during the dramatic season and make money by the operation. Nor need he confine himself to Atlanta. He could play his company alternately in this city, Nashville, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus and Montgomery. The objection may be made to this that all the stars that travel at all now travel with their own companies. This is true, but their companies are for the most part composed of miserable sticks, and it would not be very long before the stars themselves would discover that it is more economical and pleasant every way to take the rounds of the southern circuit with no managerial responsibility, and with the exhilirating knowledge that they will be supported by actors of ability. It will not be long before some such arrangement as this will exist. It existed before the war, when Savannah, Augusta and Charleston composed the circuit, and it managers found it profitable then, how much more profitable would they find it now when the scope of country to cover is so much larger and the population so much larger.

We believe that Mr. Ford is the man to take this matter in hand. Let him organize a stock company composed of good material, lease the theatres in the cities enumerated, and we predict that he will not only succeed in giving the theatre going people of the south a better, purer and more refined class of amusements that they have had for years, but he will find that he has struck a vein that will lead to the biggest bonanza yet discovered by any manager in the profession.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

In the Florida case the commission decided they had "no authority to hear evidence outside of the certificates of the governor of the state of Florida, *founded upon the determination of the canvassing board as to its vote.*" Here is an adroit attempt to meet the Oregon case—an attempt by the immortal eight to evade a judgment for Mr. Tilden in Oregon. For this purpose the commission decides in effect that a governor's certificate is not final unless founded upon the action of the canvassing board. In Oregon the secretary of the state is the board. As a ministerial officer, Mr. Chadwick, now governor of Oregon, certified that the republican electors received the highest number of votes. Governor Grover's certificate was not therefore "founded upon the determination of the canvassing board" of his state. Hence, his certificate is not final. Hence, say the immortal eight, we will receive evidence outside of his certificate. Could cunning and partisan determination further go?

But the odd judge voted with the seven democratic commissioners in favor of inquiring into the eligibility of electors. This should be fatal to Mr. Watts' claim; for he was confessedly a postmaster when the election occurred. He did not attempt to resign until the middle of November, and then he did so by telegraph. Lightning could not cure his lameness at that date. If the judges follow a decision they have just made in a case that arose in Illinois they will to a man vote that Watts was ineligible. They may decide against Cronin's claims, thus allowing Oregon but two votes, and producing a tie, which would result in the election of Messrs. Tilden and Wheeler. A less favorable result is incompatible with either common honesty or common sanity.

When the commission decided, in direct opposition to Mr. Evarts' views, that they would receive evidence in regard to the ineligibility of an elector, they opened the door for the rejection of the two republican electors in Louisiana, Levassee and Brewster, who held offices of "profit or trust under the United States," when the election was held. When they decided to receive such evidence, they of course decided that the question of eligibility was opened. They decided that the evidence offered in the case of Humphreys was not sufficient to establish his ineligibility. It was a doubtful case. But the Louisiana ineligibles insisted on casting their electoral votes for Hayes against the protests of wiser men. Their cases are even worse than that of Watts; for the latter attempted to cure his original ineligibility by accepting an appointment at the hands of Odell and Cartwright to fill a "vacancy." Cronin claims that he was elected by the people. The republicans claim that the third place became vacant through Watts' resignation. How a man can resign what he never held is beyond our comprehension, but still the lawyers will argue the matter until they are choked off. In the Louisiana cases no such questions can arise. Hayes should come out two short in that state, even if the commission should hold the action of the returning board lawful and altogether lovely.

Gloomy as the outlook may seem, and villainous as the inauguration of the defeated candidate would be, yet this is no time for despair. All the southern states but two are in the hands of their people, and the other two speedily will be. Carpetbaggism and military domination are a reproach even in Washington. We have the house of representatives and will soon have the senate. Better than all this, the conservative men of the south have gained the ear and the confidence of patriotic men in every part of the country. And last but not least we have escaped the perils of a double inauguration of presidents, in which the minority aspirant would have had both the civil and military power of the government on his side. In this connection we give the patriotic and almost pathetic words of the Richmond Dispatch:

> We still stand by the commission, and believe whatever may be the result of its decisions that it will at least compose the nation and inspire trust in the future for the supremacy of civil authority and of public opinion. We do feel regret that such a body should have divided upon a strict party line in the first vote of importance that it gave. Had there been something to break up the party line it would have been salutary, but a naked separation upon the mere party issue alarms reflecting men. If party feeling must be carried into the very court of justice it would seem that no place is too sacred for the intrusion of this passion which so blinds the judgments of men.
>
> We adhere to the commission—liable to some degree to the infirmity of our nature, as it has shown itself to be—as the very best agent that could have been selected in the fearful public exigency which had fallen upon the land. Nothing short of positive adverse results in the future can impress us with the conviction that congress erred in determining upon the "Peace Commission"—the judicial tribunal—for the settlement of the alarming issue that had been made upon the election of president.

TROUBLESOME TURKEY.

Midhat Pasha, the fallen prime minister of the Turkish empire, was a bold man. It was he who was at the head of the conspiracy that dethroned and murdered Abdul Aziz, and soon afterwards deposed his successor, Murad. He was the author of the new constitution. He baffled the diplomatists of all Europe. He became ambitious, flushed as he was by his successes. It is even claimed that he plotted for the deposition of his master, and the establishment of himself as dictator, with the lately-dethroned and imbecile Murad as tituiar sultan. This is however very doubtful; but for some reason the fallen minister was hurried on shipboard, and is now beyond the confines of the empire, an exile.

Edhem Pasha, the new grand vizier, is among the youngest of the Turkish statesmen, being only in his fifty-fourth year. He was educated at the expense of the Turkish government at Paris in the Ecole des Mines. In general culture he is one of the first Ottoman statesmen, is a good French scholar, and well acquainted with modern history and politics. He has been ambassador to several of the European courts and has at various times filled every post in the cabinet. He is a man of large intelligence. His diversified experience has given him an insight into the innermost parts of the Turkish political system, and no one has a better knowledge of its virtues and defects. With all his advantages of culture and official training he is not, however, a practical statesman. He is a real Turk—an irritable bigoted follower of the Prophet. He hates Russia and the new constitution. In no respect is he the man for the times. He will only make bad worse; for he represents the party that would be glad to unfurl the green standard and begin a religious war.

Russia's recent circular asks the great powers whether they propose to take any action regarding the failure of the conference. After reciting what had taken place Prince Gortschakoff concluded his note with these words:

> Under these circumstances, before deciding on a course he may think right to follow, his majesty the emperor wishes to know what course will be determined upon by the cabinets with whom we desire, as far as possible, to continue proceeding in common accord. The object which the great powers have in view has been clearly defined by the acts of the conference. The refusal of the Turkish government touches the dignity and peace of Europe. It is important for us to know what the cabinets with which we have acted in concert intend to do in reply to this refusal, and for securing the execution of their wishes. You are requested to ask for information on this point, and to read and give a copy of this dispatch to the minister of foreign affairs.

The armistice with Servia and the other provinces continues until March 1. Russia is in accord with all the powers of Europe, and she is plainly seeking to maintain the moral advantages of her position. She even has the support of the liberal party of England. It is not Russia against Turkey, but almost all Europe against Turkey; for the latter by declining the propositions of the plenipotentiaries has defied them all. Russia's army is mobilized, and her railways are in readiness for the movement of troops. The whole situation, in and out of Turkey, indicates that Turkish power in Europe is doomed, and that the nineteenth century will witness the driving of Moslem fanaticism back to its source. Nor can we see what the world would gain from a further postponement of the inevitable. The final contest will be, however, sanguinary and stubborn.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

While we have had frequent occasions to somewhat sharply criticise the management of the Central railroad, we feel confident that a great deal that has been said against the authorities of the road is calculated, perhaps unintentionally, to do injustice to one of the most important arteries of trade in the southern states. Thus we frequently see allusions to the fact that the stock of the company, which, since the war, has been as high as 130, is now down to 35 cents, and this result is attributed either to bad management or to a short-sighted policy on the part of those having control of the road. This would seem, at first glance, to be a fair conclusion, but when it is remembered that the Central is the only southern road that had the nerve to tackle the policy of Tom Scott in the south—indeed, we believe the Central was the only road that crossed the path of the Pennsylvania railroad magnate—and that the fight between the two interests was long and bitter, it is not to be wondered that the stock of the Central is sold at the present figures. About the time that Scott concluded to make his celebrated foray on the southern roads, Mr. Wadley had succeeded in extending his connections to Vicksburg, and the prospects of his road were the brightest. It was in this condition that the Philadelphia railroader found the Central, and he immediately concluded to make short work of the matter. He made his move and Wadley checkmated him, and then the war opened in earnest. Scott was imperious and Wadley obstinate. With the Georgia Central the issue was vital, with the Pennsylvania Central it was merely a matter of pride, and Wadley won, but at a great sacrifice. The competition was so bitter that the road has never fully recovered from it. We are not at all in love with the management of the Central road, but in the matter of competing with other lines we are of the opinion that its interests have been handled in the most masterly manner, otherwise its stock would have been worthless.

Moreover, it should be remembered—and it is a fact that we do not always remember ourselves, when criticizing the policy of the Central—that it is the purpose, or should be the purpose, of the directors of a railroad to manage the concern in the interest of its stock-holders. In doing this it will undoubtedly happen that the policy of the road will sometimes conflict with the interests of the public, but all the same it is the duty of the managers to work their corporation in the interest of its owners. Competition is something that must be met. It is imperative. There is no other alternative; and out of this fact grows most of the complaints that have been made against the Central and other southern roads; While the complaint is natural and perhaps, under some circumstances, just, the roads themselves often have no other alternative than to pursue a policy calculated to give rise to charges of injustice and cries of monopoly—all of which we should probably join in to-morrow should the policy of any of our roads lead them to discriminate against Atlanta.

Mr. HILL, it will be remembered, stated in his speech in the hall of the representatives that he never made use of the phrase, "invincible in peace; invisible in war." He never claimed it as his own. He never adopted it. The merit of the witicism belongs to Capt. Geo. H. Derby, better known as "John Phoenix," who first used it at a public dinner given by a company of state militia. Being called upon for a toast, though a guest, he could not repress his love for satire, and accordingly gave: "The California Militia—Invincible in Peace; Invisible in War."

That "County Line."

FAYETTEVILLE, GA., Feb. 7, 1877.

The people of Fayetteville having been requested to meet for the purpose of giving expression of their views on the proposed change in the county lines of Fayette county.

On motion Colonel J. L. Blalock was called on to act as chairman and L. B. Griggs requested to act as secretary.

After a full interchange of views on the subject, it was unanimously resolved:

1. That we are unutterably opposed to any change in the county lines of Fayette county.

2. That Captain B. F. McCallum is requested to deliver the proceedings of this meeting to the house committee of the general assembly on new counties and county lines.

3. That the Atlanta CONSTITUTION be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

J. L. BLALOCK, Chairman.

L. B. GRIGGS, Secretary.

Inspection of Fertilizers.

Editors Constitution—It is scarcely necessary to notice the by no means brilliant effusion of "True Reform," who, as is surmised to be, is a manufacturer of fertilizers. "True Reform" says: I cannot see any point in the article, yet devotes 102 lines to it, and, in the main, agrees with me. I furnished facts and reiterate them. The article so filled with dense absurdities, was submitted to the commissioner of agriculture who approved it. The commissioner and the writer agree fully in thinking that the duty of inspectors can be performed by three or four men instead of eight. They are also in accord as to the salary to be paid them and therefore there can be no "pique" on the part of the writer concerning the reduction of salaries, as he is in favor of such reduction. Without courting the favor of Dr. Janes in the matter, I stated indisputable facts. As to the charge against the venerable Dr. Means, I know nothing. One disingenious remark I will notice, viz: "But if the fee should be 50 cents a ton the planter would at last have it to pay." If that be true, the planter will have it to pay if it be 25 cents per ton, as "True Reform" suggests. The truth is inspection, under present laws, has saved the farmers nearly one half the former cost of fertilizers, for the commissioner of agriculture could not have accomplished it without inspection. "The guarantee of one company is now from five to twelve times the quality of the most popular articles sold in Georgia previous to 1867," says Dr. Pratt. My former communication was caused by a bill introduced in the house to abolish the office of inspector of fertilizers. "Lay not the flattering unction to your soul," "True Reform," that your effusions prompted it.

AN APPLICANT FOR INSPECTOR, &c.

—Calculate the immense value to the human race of this new principle remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Glabules, as they dissolve in the mouth, a gas is generated, being inhaled it will cure Throat or Lung Diseases. Trial Boxes, by mail, 25c. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—At Franklin, Indiana, R. T. Taylor, the defaulting cashier of the First National bank of that place, was found in Dr. Payne's back room unconscious and apparently in a dying condition. The doctor declares him insane. The loss of the bank will reach $170,000. The books of the bank are still missing.

FACT AND COMMENT.

IF you want to buy a dog get a Spitz—and shoot him.

BOSTON Post: How would it do to put the Spitz dog under blue grass—air tight?

ARNOLD, the writing fluid man, has made $1,000,000 by it. That's the kind of ink come to have.

THE court of Aix has set aside a lady's will because she was under a belief in spiritualism.

MOODY is forty years old, and has not had his picture taken in ten years.

THE bottoms of many Florida creeks are tesselated with superb oysters.

MR. MONTGOMERY SEARS, Boston's wealthiest young man, gave his intended bride a $50,000 necklace.

THEY are clamoring in New York for a society for the protection of widows and orphans from the rapacity of lawyers.

So high and august a body as the electoral commission does violence to public sentiment when it descends to strictly partisan decisions.

AN official synopsis of the Texas Pacific bill shows that the government, if the bill is passed, will be called upon to guarantee the interest on $69,995,600.

THE legislature of Arkansas has adopted a resolution to appoint a state board of finance, the chief duty of which will be to settle with the creditors of the state.

AN immense stampede to the Black Hills the coming spring is anticipated. The old mining districts of the Pacific coast are expected to contribute largely.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, the novelist, hale, hearty and sixty years old, gave a reception in New York last Friday, and was visited by many of the literary guild.

IT is bad enough that the decision should give legality to admitted frauds but that should reach this end by a strict party vote is the worst.

THE Richmond Inquirer asks: "Was there ever such a political compost-pile under the sun as the Louisiana returning board?" We are not much on compost-piles, but we think that about expresses it.

THE increase of the coal business in Alabama is shown by the fact that the South and North Alabama railroad transported in 1874 only 4,000 tons of coal. In 1875 it transported 46,000 tons, and down to January 1, 1876, had transported for the last year 76,000 tons.

A NEW plan for reaching the north pole is announced every day, but until somebody goes up there and starts a distillery, the average American citizen feels more interested in the price of pint pocket flasks.

IT is all right for church choirs to serenade newly-married people, but there are more appropriate hymns for such occasions than "What Shall the Harvest Be?" "Ninety-and-Nine" wouldn't be just the thing either. It is too many.—Detroit Free Press.

GOV. TILDEN granted 242 pardons during his two years in office, which is just about the average of late years. Fenton granted the most of recent governors, 343 in his first term and 289 in his second, and Dix the least, 144.

GOV. ZEB VANCE, of North Carolina, has accepted the gift of a wild turkey from a colored citizen of that state, returning a letter of thanks in which he promises to exert himself to bring about an era of good feeling between the two races.

A CHICAGO newspaper says that a St. Louis belle, traveling in Europe, had a last made exactly to fit her foot; and she got it through the custom house free of charge, as a work of art, by pretending that it was a part of Bertholdi's colossal statue of liberty.

THE closing hours of the Mississippi legislature, which has just adjourned, were marked by the colored republicans on the floor of the two houses rising and pronouncing sentiments of the most commendable character in favor of the economical and just government of the democrats.

IT is reported that Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, by reason of his having addressed the senate in favor of recognizing the Hampton government, has received a communication informing him that he could not enter the republican caucus on terms of fellowship with the rest of the members. The senatorial group seem to be figuring on a wide margin.

WASHINGTON NATION: The son born to Hon. Henry Watterson at the Ebbitt house, Saturday night, is not his first. He has one about ten years old, and a daughter (I think) younger. Mr. Watterson was himself born in Washington while his father was a member of congress from Tennessee.

A LARGE lot of wine will be sold out shortly to close an estate in Georgia. Some of it was bottled in 1796, and none of it is likely to sell for less than $25 per bottle. How this simple announcement will cause thousands of those fellows who traveled with Sherman in 1864-5 to weep over their carelessness.—N.Y. Commercial Advertiser.

WHO can complain that Georgia, a strong democratic state does not protect her negro citizens after this? The supreme court of that state has decided that homesteads were liable for labor done in the cultivation of the same. So there is still a chance for forty acres and a mule.—Memphis Appeal.

A PLAN has been projected at Lockport, New York, for furnishing whole cities with heat, very much as they are now supplied with gas. A company has been formed under the name of the "Holly Steam Combination company, limited," and an experiment is to be made with a section of the city of Lockport half a mile square. This is about the area that it is considered practicable to heat by a single set of boilers.

INELIGIBLE electors are cropping out. Herder, of Michigan, was not naturalized; Muse, of Kansas, a non-resident; Chaffee of Illinois, holding office of United States commissioner; Watts, of Oregon, postmaster; Humphreys, of Florida, office-holder; Sollace, of Vermont, postmaster; Downs, of Wisconsin, voted for in conjunction with Minor (resigned), both republicans, not elected; Brewster and Levisee, of Louisiana, both office holders; Peyser, of West Virginia, not naturalized. Republican ignorance of the law is noticeable in the fact that only one of the above ineligibles is a democrat—Peyser.

THREE governors are among the senators whose terms begin on the 4th of March—Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa; Lafayette Grover, of Oregon, and Richard Coke of Texas. The first and third give way to the lieutenant governors elected with them, who will serve till the end of the year, but Oregon has no such officer, and the secretary of state, S. F. Chadwick, who has already been sworn in as Grover's successor, will hold the office till September, 1878.

HER feet flew out and down she came
On the treacherous ice, with a terrible thump
That rattled her bones and raised a lump
On the back of her beautiful head.
And the crown cried "Oh!"
To see her so,
Though never a word she said,
But a startled glance at her stockings cast,
Then wept like a stricken soul at last,
For they weren't cardinal red.

THE death of Rear Admiral James Alden at San Francisco is announced. The cause of his death is not stated. He had been complaining before his departure from Washington, and visited California for the benefit of his health. The dispatch says that the body is being embalmed, and will be sent east immediately. Admiral Alden was a native of Maine, and entered the service in 1812, since which time he has seen twenty-four years of sea service. His career in the late war was exceptionally brilliant, and he was one of the most popular officers in the navy. His last sea service was in command of the European fleet.

PULVERIZED diamonds are in some parts of India reputed to be the least painful but the most active and infallible of poisons. Rubies, however, reduced to powder are, it seems, considered to be rather beneficial to the health than otherwise. At least such is the opinion of the ex-Gaikwar of Baroda, who, according to one of the Indian papers, is now engaged in repairing his constitution, and, with this view, is in the habit of eating rubies in the form of fine powder sprinkled over cakes. His highness entertains a very high opinion of the medicinal qualities of rubies taken in this form, and expends a considerable portion of his income in buying these gems for conversion into physic. He also takes other precious stones, not as pills, but as powders, to assist in the restoration of his health, and has engaged a large number of native cooks, who have orders to leave no stone unpowdered which, when mixed with confectionery, may be eaten with advantage.

BIRD VS. WORM.

Poor foolish worm! if he had lain
Snug in his earthly bed,
That early fowl had never made
A breakfast of his head.

At noon, no doubt, the bird had sought
Some distant forest bough;
And if a worm had slept till then,
He might have lived till now.

WEARY, SO WEARY!

Weary, so weary; weary of tears;
Weary of heart-aches, and weary of fears;
Weary of moaning and weary of pain;
Weary, so weary of hoping in vain.

Weary, so weary of the burdens of life;
Weary of toiling and weary of strife;
Weary of parting and weary of night;
Weary, so weary, and longing for light.

Weary, so weary of waiting alone;
Weary of asking—receiving a stone;
Weary of watching—weary of jeers;
Weary, so weary, of taunts and of sneers.

Weary, so weary—but sometime I'll rest,
Dreamlessly sleeping, hands crossed on my breast,
No more to sorrow, no more to weep;
Only to lie down and quietly sleep.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

THE FLORIDA DECISION AND THAT IT MEANS.

Humphries Evidence—Opinions of Leading Congressmen and Attorneys—Simon's Trifling With Miss Oliver's Virgin Heart—The Case of Louisiana.

HUMPHRIES ON THE STAND.

His Examination Yesterday Before the Committee of the House.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—As pertinent to the subject of inquiry into the eligibility of Fredrick C. Humphries, as proposed by the commission the committee on priveleges and elections to-day examined that gentleman, in accordance with the instructions of the senate, as follows:

Frederick C. Humphries sworn and examined.

By the Chairman—Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. Pensacola, Florida.

Q. You were a candidate for elector at the last presidential election, in Florida? A. Yes sir.

Q. On what ticket? A. On the republican ticket.

Q. You were certified as elected and acted as such elector? A. Yes sir.

Q. Before that time had you held any office under the United States government? A. Yes, sir. I was United States shipping commissioner at the port of Pensacola.

Q. When were you appointed? I have forgotten the exact date of my appointment; it is about two years since.

Q. Somewhere about two years before the election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hold that office of shipping commissioner at the time of election? A. I did not.

Q. Had your term expired, or had you resigned? A. No, sir. I had resigned.

Q. Did you resign in writing? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you a copy of your resignation with you? A. I have not. I did not keep a copy of it, or I mislaid it, but I have the original of the acceptance of my resignation.

Q. You made out and presented to the district judge a resignation of the office of shipping commissioner, did you? A. Oh yes, sir.

Q. About what time was that? A. That was in September, I think; at any rate I endorsed the date of the receipt of acceptance of the resignation. Here, also, is a letter from the collector of the port assuming the duties and asking me to turn over the records of the office. [The witness here handed the chairman a letter.]

Q. Some time in September last, a month or more before the election, you handed in your resignation in writing to W. B. Woods, United States circuit judge? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From whom you had before received your appointment as shipping commissioner? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In reply to that you received the following letter? A. Yes, sir.

The chairman. The letter reads as follows:

Sir: Your letter of the 24th of September, 1876, resigning your office of United States shipping commissioner for the port of Pensacola, in the state of Florida, has been received by me, and your resignation of said office is hereby accepted. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B WOODS,
United States Circuit Judge.

October 2, 1876.

To F. C. Humphries, Esq., Pensacola, Florida.

Q. That letter you received from the judge? A. Yes, sir.

The chairman. The following endorsement is upon the back: "Judge W. B. Woods, October 2, 1876."

Q. That is simply an endorsement made by the person who received it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Following that is the endorsement: "Accepting resignation of shipping commissioner." A. Yes, sir.

Q. Also, "Received October 5, 1876?" A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the date you received the acceptance of your resignation? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was Judge Woods at the time this letter was written? A. I think he was in Newark, Ohio.

Q. He was there visiting at that time, was he? A. He was there visiting. Yes, sir. There is another letter in relation to it. [The witness hands the letter to the chairman.]

Q. You sent your letter to him by mail? A. By mail; yes, sir.

Q. And received this reply by mail? A. Yes, sir.

The chairman. This is another letter from him, dated at Newark, Ohio, October 2, 1876, and reads as follows:

DEAR SIR—I enclose the acceptance of your resignation as shipping commissioner. The vacancy can only be filled by the circuit, and until I can come to Pensacola to open court for that purpose, the duties of the office will have to be discharged by the collector. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WOODS,

Major B. F. Humphries, Pensacola, Florida.

[The witness hands a letter to the chairman.]

Q. The letter which you now hand to me is signed "Hiram Potter, Jr., collector of customs." Is he the collector of customs at Pensacola? A. Yes, sir.

Q. This letter you received from him at the time it bears date, October 5, 1876? A. Yes.

The Chairman. It reads as follows: *Custom House, Pensacola, Florida, Collector's Office*, October 5, 1876.—SIR: I am informed by Judge Woods that he has accepted your resignation as United States shipping commissioner, and that it devolves upon me to assume the duties of the office until a regular appointment shall be made by the circuit court. I respectfully request, therefore, that you will turn over to me such public books, papers, records, etc., as may pertain to the business. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM POTTER, JR.,
Collector of Customs.

F. C. Humphries, Esq., Pensacola, Fla.

Q. Did you so turn over to him all public property that he refers to in this document? A. No, sir. There no public property; it was all my private property. The blanks and books pertaining to the office were purchased by myself, and I did not turn them over to Mr. Potter.

Q. Were there any records in the office? A. No, sir, except what belonged to me individually; but he assumed the duties. From that date he assumed the duties, and has been discharging them ever since.

Q. Have you had anything to do with the office in any way since? A. No, sir; nothing at all.

Q. Have you discharged any of its functions, or assumed to be shipping commissioner in any way? A. No, sir.

Q. You have not done so since the 5th of October, 1876? A. No, sir.

By Mr Cooper—Q. You did not turn over the books? A No, sir. I had a lot of blanks on hand, but they were my private property, purchased in New York.

By Mr. Teller—Q. They were purchased with your own money? A. My own money; yes, sir.

OH, SIMON, HOW COULD YOU?

Old Simon Cameron has had many episodes in his checkered and wicked life; but now that he is about ready to take passage for Abraham's bosom, a fair treasury girl seeks to pursue him for breach of promise. To-day Mary J. Oliver, burning with that indignation peculiar to her sex when crossed in love by such young bucks as the Winnebago chief, invaded the temple of justice, and in dry, legal phraseology, filed the annexed complaint. The plaintiff sues defendant for that: "Whereas, heretofore, that is to say on the seventh day of December, 1875, in consideration that the said plaintiff, who was then sole and unmarried, at the special instance and request of said defendant had agreed and undertaken to marry and take said defendant to husband; the said defendant then, to-wit: On the day and year last aforesaid, undertook and faithfully promised to said plaintiff to marry and take her, the said plaintiff, to wife in a reasonable time next following; and she avers that, although a reasonable time for that purpose hath long since elapsed, and although she, the plaintiff, confiding in the last mentioned promise, hath always been ready and willing to marry and take to her husband him, the said defendant, yet defendant hath not taken her to wife, although often requested, etc." She lays her damages at $50,000. The plaintiff in this case is a lady of good figure, rather under the ordinary size. She has a pleasant countenance, light brown hair, blue eyes, and dresses with much taste. She is about thirty-five or forty years of age, and is said to be a widow from Pennsylvania, and has a daughter at school. She has resided here for several years past, and is employed in the treasury department. Senator Christiancy advises Cameron to take the girl, have done with it and save his money.

"LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE."

To-day, in the criminal court, Judge MacArthur, the district attorney, entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the United States against W. W. Belknap, indicted for receiving bribes. Mr. Wells said: "In accordance with the directions of the attorney general of the United States, I will enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Belknap."

The court asked if the instructions were in positive terms.

Mr. Wells—They are, your honor.

The court—The order will be entered on filing the letter of the attorney general.

Mr. Wells—I will file it in a few minutes.

About 2:30 o'clock the district attorney filed the papers, and the court ordered the case to be entered "dismissed." The action of the attorney general is taken on the direction of President Grant, who indorses a report by the district attorney as follows: "In view of the within statement of the district of the District of Columbia, to the effect that he believes a conviction improbable, and in view of the long suffering of the accused, and the great expense to which he has already been subjected, I think the district attorney should be directed to dismiss the suit. U. S. GRANT." The formal order of the attorney general follows, and Judge MacArthur indorses it: "On reading the papers filed, and on motion of H. H. Wells, United States attorney, it is ordered that the case, being indictment No. 11,262, be, and the same is hereby, dismissed. MACARTHUR, Justice.

THE CASE OF LOUISIANA.

Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The orders already made in the case of Florida simplify that of Louisiana, which will be the next stumbling block when the two houses meet to continue the count. There is no reason to believe that the commission will make any exception in the case of that state, no matter how conclusive the proof of frauds may be, and go behind the returns. This will at least save legal arguments and economize time, which is getting to be very precious. Besides, there being no quo warranto proceedings in Louisiana to be considered, so that it now looks as it the duty of the commission would be restricted to inquiring into the alleged ineligibility of the two republican electors, Levisse and Brewster. The evidence and arguments in their cases ought to be finished in one or two sessions, so that the Louisiana case ought not to explain more than three days. If the commission are expeditious, therefore, they can finish the Louisiana case and be well into the Oregon case before the end of next week. A strong fight will be made by Carpenter and Trumbull on the Louisiana case, that the law creating the returning board does not give it authority to canvass the vote at all, and that the board in making such canvass exceeded its powers.

CONDENSED WISDOM.

The following are some of the epigrammatic opinions of statesmen and others at the capital: Charles O'Conor says: "Tilden has lost one point in many; Hayes has gained one point in a few." Mr. Black is not quite so hopeful. Richard J. Merrick is satisfied with the decision of the court. Hunton will not express any opinion, but looks blue. Thurman and Bayard think the democrats have lost a point in not getting in the house Florida committee's report. Garfield will say nothing, but is as happy as a big sunflower; and Morton looks as if an awful load had been lifted from him. McMahon, of Ohio, and Tucker, of Virginia, feel quite confident that it will turn out "heads up." Milt Sayler won't talk on the subject. General Steedman, of Ohio, thinks Tilden's goose is cooked. Sena or Thurman says the democrats have gained a great victory on their preliminary skirmish. General Rice, of Ohio, is demoralized. Roberts, of Maryland, says he isn't afraid of the decision at all. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, says that he considers yesterday's decision of no immediate effect. Colonel Carter, of New Orleans, says he sees nothing in the decision to put up republican hopes or put down democratic spirits. General McCormick, secretary of the national republican committee, says: "We are marching on to victory." Charley Foster says: "God and good luck are with Hayes." Jerry Rusk (republican), of Wisconsin, says: "It's all right." The republican members of the tribunal generally think that yesterday's decision practically decides the issue in favor of Governor Hayes. Jim Root, of Chicago, one of Hayes' attorneys, says the decision settles the whole case, fixes the matter for the republicans and gives them a better chance at Oregon than they would have had without the decision. Senator Cameron, chairman of the committee on South Carolina affairs, says if the decision had been to have gone behind the returns it would have helped the democrats considerably so far as South Carolina is concerned. Senator Sargeant, chairman of the Florida committee, says it wouldn't even have saved Florida to the democrats if they had gone behind the returns. Charley Walker, of New York, says: "He don't care if it is against Tilden; that he never was much of a Tilden man anyhow." Chairman Hewitt said this morning that if Hayes was declared elected he would be the last president of the United States, for he didn't think that the republic could endure; at which Ben Hill smiles grimly, and says Mr. Hewitt has less confidence in the republic than he has. Secretary Chandler had quite a levee last night, and received numerous congratulations. Senator Dennis, of Maryland, looks sad and gives it up. He says this is the beginning of the end. Senator Beck says he doesn't like the partisan vote of the judges. Jim Scoville, of New Jersey, says he doesn't like Bradley, that he was put on by the railroad interests of New Jersey. Chief Justice Waite said last night that neither party had any cause to congratulate themselves upon having achieved a victory; that the decision is merely a preliminary one, and has no direct bearing on the main point. Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, admits that the decision is, to a certain degree, unfavorable to Mr. Tilden, but he doesn't think it utterly jeopardized his chances. Senator Jones, of Florida regrets that they did not go behind the returns, but does not construe the tribunal's action to be decisive. "Marine Band" Harrison says that it stampeded the democrats when they first heard it, but it was just what Charles O'Conor asked for. Walling, of Ohio, thinks that Tilden is gone up. Governor Walker, of Virginia, says that he doesn't like the partisan vote, but otherwise than this he thinks Tilden's chances as good as they ever were. Morrison, of Illinois, is quite blue and despondent. Stilson Hutchins, of the St. Louis Times, says he has yet faith. Governor Browne, of Tennessee, says he doesn't see how Hayes can be made president with such facts hanging over him as have come out in the Louisiana investigation. David Dudley Field, in reply to a question as to his views, laughed and said: "It still leaves the case one of those things no fellow can find out." Frank Hurd, of Ohio, says: "I told you so." Jerry Black isn't giving his views to any extent, but he looks unutterable things. Hewitt, of New York, says he thought it was possible to get a tribunal of men who would rise above party, but he is quite despairing now; he doesn't charge partisanship, but is fearful. Judge Jere Black says this afternoon: "We have all the law and facts on our side, but the republicans have the court." Senator Sherman says he doesn't think there will be any report in the Oregon case, and it would be very shaky indeed if Tilden's chances depended on Pat Cronin's certificates. Whitthorne says it is just as he expected. J. Proctor Knott and all the Kentucky members who voted against the bill are more happy for having recorded their votes as they did. The democrats who voted for the bill are blue, those who voted against it are happy, and all the republicans feel good. A prominent democrat, who doesn't want to be quoted, says: "Judge Bradley will vote with the democrats when there is no point of importance in the vote, but on the main question will stand by his party."

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List of Letters

Remaining in the post-office at Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, February 21, 1877. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say "Advertised," and name the date:

LADIES LIST.

A...Matilda Allen.
B...Miss Laura F Blitch, Miss Citty Brooke, Miss Tilula Badger, Mrs E Buhler.
C...Miss Levna Cooley, Miss Lula Cawthern, Miss Maud Carrigan, Mrs E C Caswell.
D...Mrs Martha Dozier.
E...Mrs Louis Emerson.
F...Mrs M F Fambro, Mrs Georgia R Fusten, Miss Lina Foster.
G...Miss Matthey Griggs, Miss Maggie Grisson, Miss Catherine Gordon, Mrs Clementine Green, Miss Loula E Glass.
H...Miss Maria Harman, Mrs Mandy Homes, Mrs E Halguson, Mrs Ann Hughey, Mrs M B Hughes, Mrs Eliza Harris Mrs Lucy Hall.
J...Mrs Milly Johnson, Mrs C A Jones, Mrs Retter Jones, Mrs Fornie Jackson.
K...Mrs A C Kiddoo.
L...Mrs H C Langford.
M...Mrs A R McCurdy, Mrs Mattie E Medlin, Alice McFarland, Mrs Martha Martain, Maude Muller, Miss Rebecca Morland, Mrs Rob Murnan, Mrs S M Meeks, Mrs Sallie E McCarty, Jane Magbee, Miss Jossie Marton.
N...Mrs Liota Nash, Mrs Mat Norris.
O...Mrs Martha Oglesby, Mrs Liza Obriant.
P...Mrs Mary Polard Anna Pope, Miss S F Pendleton, Miss Victoria Phillips, Miss Julia Patton.
R...Mrs Eliza Russell.
S...Mrs N P Smith, Mrs E K Smith, Mrs H Sumner, Mrs Lizzie Stark.
T...Mrs Della Thomas, Miss Ella Towns, Miss H Tumlin.
W...Miss S V White colored, Miss Jennie Welms, Miss Leo Washington.
Y...Mrs N Young.

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

A...D Ardin, Clap Andrews.
B...Jas R Bradbury, W E Bell, W S Butt, J W Bright, H S Battle, S A Blalock, Dr G A Barcholic, E V Broune, Billy Bacon.
C...M P Carroll, W T Collier, Willis Copland, Wm Cocogee, Fulton Colville, J S Callahan, Jas R Cowder, Jno Cannon, Josiah Cox, J Calhoun, Harry Craft, G Cotten, Cordin & Co, C C Crawford, C Cushing.
D...E Gougherty, Geo Deathridge, S Dendler Henry Doyle, Henry Dutton, J H Daniel, J O Dickens 2, J B Duggan, H Davis, W C Davis 2.
E...W T Ellis, Col Ephram.
F...Dr R C Ford, Sam Fulton, Thos Flemming & Co, Wm Frederick, W J Ford, L J Flaherty.
G...Jno Glass, Jas A Givens, B Gurlestine, Columbus Gurten, Robt Greenwood.
H...Marcellus Hammond, Alex Hall, S G Hunter, Howard Henry, W D Henry, W P Harden.
J...M W Jackson, G A Jones, T A Johnson, T B Jossey, Capt J B Johnson
K...H C Kellogg, T B King, Jno Kellogg.
L...Dan'l Lott, T D Lipes Jesse Lumpkin, E E Larabee, Sauiman Louis, D J Level.
M...B F Meiggs, Fred Munter, Frank Masson, T B Mattingly, Jas McNeil, W C McMillan.
N...L E Norris.
P...Alfred Parker, B A Forter, Peter Penlock, Richard Prutas, Jas J Powell.
R...E K Ragin, Jas Rice colored, S M Rogers.
S...Benj Self, Henry Stafford 2, J R Smith, J C Smith, Joe Stewart, W J Smith.
T...B J Taliaferro, Edward Thomas, Thomas Thomas, J Tradwell.
W...Butler Wilson, Thornton Watkins, Jas R White, J C Wilkerson, Jno Wilcox.
Y...N A Yarborough.

B. CONLEY, P. M.

Church Directory.

TRINITY (METHODIST) CHURCH, CORNER Whitehall and Peters streets, Rev J E Evans, pastor. Preaching at 11:00 a m, and the Sacrament of the Supper. Preaching by the pastor 7:30 p m, by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Pews free to visitors and strangers who are cordially invited to attend the services of the church.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, REV. DR. Harrison, pastor. Preaching at 11:00 A M, and 7:30 P M by the pastor. Class meeting at 9 A M. Sunday school at 3 P M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

Morning service—"Daniel standing in his lot."

Evening service—"The Sword-song of Lamech."

ST. PAUL'S, M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, CORNER Bell and Hunter streets, Rev. W. A. Dodge, pastor. Preaching at 11 A M, and 7:00 P M by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 P M, sharp. Seats free. All invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MARIETTA street, Rev J H Martin, pastor. Divine service at 11 A M and 7.30 P M, by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Washington and Mitchell streets Rev A T Spalding, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A M, and at 7:15 P M by the pastor. Seats free to visitors, and strangers always welcome.

EVANS CHAPEL, CORNER CHAPEL AND Stonewall streets, Rev G E Gardner pastor. Preaching at 11 A M and 7 P M, by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 P M. Seats free. Public invited.

For Rent.

FOR the first time since the war, and after the first of March, the TWO LARGE STORE ROOMS—changed into one—CORNER MARIETTA and PEACHTREE STREETS, known as the Norcross Corner—for Retail Dry Goods. The premises will be nicely fitted up for a first-class store. Apply to J. NORCROSS, feb8—d1w Atlanta, Ga.

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wants," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at ten cents a line, each insertion. All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

AN intelligent lad, just from College, wishes a situation. Writes a fair hand, is quick at figures and is very energetic. He is willing to make himself generally useful, in an office or store, for a moderate salary. Best city references given as to respectability, etc. Address, through this office, K—. 33 feb11—d5t

FINE, OR VERY FINE.—If you have money, and wish to purchase a residence, *Fine*, or *Very Fine*, you can now secure one suitable to your wants and tastes, through the Atlanta Real Estate Agency, office No 1, Centennial Building. Marcus A. Bell & Son. 43 feb11—d1t

ATTENTION, HOUSE PAINTERS A new and perfect system of Graining and Sign Painting taught in hour or two for $10 and $5—full satisfaction guaranteed. Apply during coming week only, at 174 Whitehall street. 50 feb11—d1t,sun&tues

CRAWFORD HOUSE—Mrs S W Lee has rented the south side of the above house for the present year, and is prepared to entertain boarders at reasonable prices, with the best the market affords. 41 feb11—d2t

WANTED—Permanent and day boarders. Apply at No 40, corner Forsyth and Luckie streets, very near the Capitol. 54 feb11—d1t

200 BUSHELS Stock Peas for sale at No. 33 West Mitchell street, February 11th, 1877. 55 feb11—d1t

TWO desirable rooms, with board, can be secured in a private family. Two minutes walk from the Capitol. References exchanged. Address R, this office. 56 feb11—d1t

WANTED—On the 1st of March, a nice House with six or eight rooms, good garden water, etc., within 1½ miles of the Passenger Depot, on or near street car line. Address "Dispatch," care this office. 42 feb11—d1t

WANTED—A partner with $5,000 capital to engage in a manufacturing business in this city. Sure to pay. Address D. J. C., this office. 38—feb11—d1t

WANTED—A good Milk Cow, with a young calf. Apply to B. F. Bennett, 126 McDonough street. 40—feb11—d1t

WANTED—A partner with Capital in a well established and profitable Cotton Commission business. Address Key Box 95, Augusta, Georgia. 14 feb10—d5t

WANTED—A furnished or unfurnished house by the month. Will pay rent monthly in advance. Address Wm. B. Rochester, P. O. box 326. 13 feb10—d2t,sat&sun

WANTED—One Agent to solicit subscriptions to the History of Atlanta. Apply to E. Y. Clarke, at Franklin Printing office, at 10 or 5 o'clock, during the day. 8 feb10—d2t

FOR SALE—A magnificent SUGAR PLANTATION and TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES Wild Lands on the St. John's river and East Coast of Florida. Most eligibly located. Walker & Boyd, in James' Bank. jan31—d2w

FERTILIZER.—I will have for sale "STRONG'S AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONES," the highest grade article offered in this market. Testimonials of the highest character. Send in your orders. The supply will be limited to 500 tons. Cotton option 15 cents per pound. C. H. Strong, corner Marietta and Broad streets. jan23—dtf

FOR RENT—A delightful residence; well shaded, &c, at corner of Rawson and Windsor streets, former residence of Hon Mr. Scruggs, Consul to South America. Terms reasonable. J. Robinson, Real Estate Agent, No. 5 East Alabama street. feb7—wed&sun11

FOR RENT—A House of some 14 or 15 rooms; Eligibly located for first-class Boarding; on reasonable terms. J. Robinson, Real Estate Agent No 5 East Alabama street. feb8—d3t,thur&sun11

FOR SALE—The entire interest in a new, easy, rapid, cheap and perfect system of Graining and Sign Painting. It enables every House Painter to learn both branches thoroughly in an hour or two and secures a positive advantage over all opposition in the Painting business anywhere. Rare opportunity for a profitable traveling tour throughout the United States, selling County, Shop and Individual Rights, &c. Specimens seen and terms had at 174 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. feb7—d3t,wed,fri&sun

FOR RENT—One Office and several nice Sleeping Rooms, over Boynton Bros, Alabama street, Enquire of F. Hancock. Wm. A. Rawson. jan23—decd10t

Fertilizers.

Dissolved Bone

—OF—

High Grade & Uniform Quality!

—ALSO—

Sulphate Ammonia
Nitrate Soda,
Muriate Potash and
Fertilizer Salt Petre.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Wholesale Druggists.

GENUINE NOVA SCOTIA

Land Plaster.

We have quite a lot, for sale at greatly reduced prices.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Wholesale Druggists.

KEMP'S PATENT

OIL TANK.

HOLDS 50 gallons, with Pump and Measures, all complete. The best article in the market

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 11 Pryor street.
feb4—dtf

GUANO!

PURE PERUVIAN and NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER for sale by R. G. LAY,
No. 143 Bay street, west of Exchange,
jan31—d1m SAVANNAH, GA.

ZELL'S

AMMONIATED

Bone Superphosphate,

AND

Acid Phosphate

FOR

Compounding with Cotton Seed, etc.

THE attention of cotton planters is called to the above standard brands of Fertilizers, which I am now offering for sale at low prices payable first November next, with option of payment in cotton at 15 cents per pound.

Apply to
GEO J. HOWARD,
47 Peachtree street,
feb4—d1m General Agent

GUANO.

GEO. W. SCOTT & CO.

No 11 Broad street..........ATLANTA,

AGENTS FOR

STONO PHOSPHATE COMPANY,

OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Offer for Cash, Secured Paper or Cotton,

STONO

AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE.

ALSO,

Stono Acid Phosphate for Composting.

THESE Fertilizers are carefully prepared under the special supervision of our Chemist, Dr St Julien Ravenel, at the works near Charleston, who spares no effort to keep up that HIGH STANDARD, which has won for them such a WIDE REPUTATION.

SPECIMENS of the FOSSIL BONES and NODULES OF PHOSPHATE, which form the basis of these Fertilizers can be seen at our office, No. 11 BROAD STREET, ATLANTA.

jan10—d3m

Notice to Coal Dealers.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing six hundred tons of Bituminous Coal to the Water Works, will be received by the Board of Commissioners until 12 o'clock Wednesday, March 7th.

Coal to be delivered on call, at the Pumping department, 4½ miles from the city, and paid for by the weights of the Engineer in charge. To be delivered in lots of not less than 100 tons at a time, the delivery of the first 100 tons to begin by the first of May, and the last not later than the first of September.

Bids will be received for "Screened" and "Run of the Mines."

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the Board.

Address bids "Bids for furnishing Coal, Board of Water Commissioners, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga."

By order of the Board.

20 feb10—d2t T. F. WYNNE, Sec't.

Amusements.

Y. M. L. A.

The Annual Fair

Of the Young Men's Library Association will OPEN ON

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 13th,

AT THE

NEW LIBRARY ROOMS,

Opposite the Capitol Building, and

CONTINUE ABOUT ONE WEEK.

THE usual attractions will be offered, and the members and friends of the Library are requested to attend.

Dancing will begin each evening at 10 o'clock and continue one hour.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets one dollar.
34 feb11—sun&tue

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

"Stay but a'l tle and I'll come again."

Miss Anderson's Return

NEXT MONDAY, FEB. 12th.

It is respectfully announced that the gifted young Tragedienne

MISS MARY ANDERSON

Will return to Atlanta,

For One Night Only.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, when she will appear in her admired personation of

PAULINE,

the heroine of Bulwer's famous and beautiful Play in 5 acts, The

Lady of Lyons!

OR, LOVE AND PRIDE!

in which she will be aided by an excellent assignment of the characters, the list including Messrs. G. C. Boniface, Cyril Searle, Harry Pearson, J. H. Barron, Miss C Weldman, Mary Hill, etc

Seats can now be secured at Phillips & Crew's.
feb7—d5t

New Advertisements.

"Cotton Plantation:"

OF 1075 ACRES mostly HAMMOCK land, in Baker county, Georgia, in the rich Cotton belt on line of Calhoun county, and only 4 miles from Leary Station on the Blakeley & Albany R.R.

Improvements: a 4 room framed dwelling, and 12 *tenant* houses, each located on Farm-subdivisions of the body of land; 600 acres open, and enclosed with good fence. Fine streams of water throughout; sections of luxuriant canebrakes for cattle; surface of land gently undulating, nearly level; the soil easy to cultivate, very productive and well adapted to the growth of cotton, sugar cane, upland rice, corn, oats, rye, potatoes peas of all kinds, and peaches to perfection. Just the place where an enterprising Agriculturalist can live easy and grow rich with all the comforts of life *around* him.

This very valuable plantation can now be purchased on easy terms; or it would be exchanged for good rent-paying property in or near the city of Atlanta. Apply to

MARCUS A. BELL & SON,
Real Estate Agents,
35 feb11-3t Office No 1 Centennial Building.

IMPROVED PROCESS

—FOR—

Tanning Leather!!

THE subscriber wishes to form a Company in Atlanta for the purpose of making leather by an improved process. It is believed that $20,000 will pay for the process, site, buildings, labor and hides for the manufacture of 400,000 pounds of leather of average quality, per annum. The leather can be tanned and finished up in from one week to 40 days, according to thickness, and pay profits ranging from 50 to 200 per cent, pricing the hides at Georgia rates and selling the leather at New York prices. Hides will average, say 12 cents. Sole leather in New York is worth, Feb 1st, 35 to 47 cts per lb; Rough Harness leather in N. Y. is worth, Feb. 1, 28 to 40 cts per lb; Wax finished upper 16 to 45 per square ft., or 39 to 60 cents per lb.; Calf Skins wax fin h, (costing 50 cents each.) $50 to $100 per doz. Hides can be turned over from 8 to 30 times a year. Subscriptions will be taken, conditional on success of demonstration by making a dozen hides from uppers down to leather of fair average quality in the time specified. Call at No. 43 Pryor street and examine samples and get full particulars.

23 feb10—d1w W. C. BIBB, Agent.

NOTICE.

ATLANTA, FEBRUARY 10th, 1877.

THE firm of Boaz & Lee, of said city of Atlanta, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and will be succeeded by the firm of Simons & Lee, consisting of J. F. Simons and J. M. Lee. G. R. Boaz being the retiring partner, Simons & Lee assume all liabilities of the firm of Boaz & Lee, and collect all assets.

Mr. Boaz takes pleasure in recommending the new firm to their old patrons and return many thanks for their many favors.

39 feb11 d2t

By Joyner & Ellis.

ON WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 10½ o'clock we will sell in front of store, a desirable lot Household and Kitchen

Furniture,

Clothing, Groceries, &c.
41 feb11 1t

Good News for Families.

THE CELEBRATED

Milwaukee Lager Beer

FROM

Philip Best Brewing Company.

I HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Atlanta that I have secured the exclusive agency for the sale of this celebrated

MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER!

The best article made in the United States.

The Premium Beer at the Centennial, 1876

For medical and family use I have it in quart bottles, and constantly, fresh and pure, on draught at "THE EXCHANGE," Nos. 12 and 14 Whitehall St., James' Bank Block.
32 feb10—3w PHILIP BREITENBUCHER.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. Geo. W. Marvin again tenders his professional services to his old friends and the public. Dispensary and consultation rooms, No. 1 Whitehall street, in Centennial building, Atlanta, Ga., where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Goitry, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located, and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as he treats all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Office hour sfrom 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. jan12-d&wtf,2or4p

MERCHANTS'

Inland Route for Florida.

NO SEA SICKNESS.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER

J. B. SCHUYLER,

Captain L. W. BURNS.

BEING elegantly fitted up with state-rooms and every convenience of a first class hotel, will sail from Padleford's wharf, Savannah, Georgia, on SATURDAY, December 9, 1876, at 10 o'clock a m, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter at same hour, landing at Doboy, Darien, St. Simon's, Brunswick St. Mary's, Fernandina and Jacksonville, connecting with all points on the upper St John's and Ochlawaha rivers; and at Darien with steamer Halcyon for Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers on a through tariff. Returning, leaves Jacksonville every Thursday and Monday.

Through tickets issued North for any points in Florida will be received for passage, including meals and state rooms.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and received at all times.

Cash will be paid for all purchases on account of this steamer. Parties are therefore cautioned against contracting any bills for her account.

On her Wednesday trip Schuyler will run through to Palatka only, touching at Jacksonville and points on the St Johns. On her Saturday trips will stop at all Landings named above.

J. S. LAWRENCE,
General Agent, Savannah.
J. W. HANCOX,
jan12—d3mo Proprietor.

NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA., February 1st, 1877.

THE firm of "Regenstein & Co.," has this day been dissolved by limitation. Regenstein & Kutz will sign in liquidation.

JULIUS REGENSTEIN,
GABRIEL REGENSTEIN,
GABRIEL S. KUTZ.

ATLANTA, GA., February 1st, 1877.

The undersigned have this day formed themselves into copartnership to carry on a general business of General Merchandise, under the firm name of "Regenstein & Kutz."

JULIUS [illegible]
GABRIEL [illegible]
feb6—d1w

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1877.

STARS AND STICKS.

Some time ago we took occasion, in a desultory and good-humored way, to commend the class of entertainments brought south by Mr. John T. Ford, the well-known theatrical manager, and to express the hope that what is technically known to the profession as the "Southern Circuit" would ultimately fall into the hands of just such experienced and conscientious managers, believing that such a consumation would effectually rid us of the fourth-rate companies that display their mediocrity upon our boards season after season. Commenting upon this, the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel remarks that while it is true Mr. Ford brings some stars south, he also brings sticks, and plenty of them, and then goes on to state what is indisputable, namely, that there is not a play in the whole range of dramatic literature that can be sustained by the genius of one man or woman.

We fear, however that our contemporary has missed the point we intended to make, which was to the effect that one star, surrounded by a lot of able-bodied and (from an anatomical point of view) not altogether uninteresting, is a far more entertaining and instructive exhibition than a collection of sticks without a star. It is, indeed, a painful sight to see a knock-kneed Romeo meandering around the stage, pawing the air impotently and vaguely in search of a gesture he never finds, and telling his love to Juliet in a series of mouthings, in which a gasp plays the part of emphasis, and a snort is loudly used for accentuation. But if Juliet be a star how suddenly doth the fellow fade from our physical and mental visions! His exaggerated knee-bones, his shuffling gait, his vaporings—all disappear in the pure atmosphere of true art with which the star fills the stage. If the "southern circuit" can be filled with stars we can manage to endure the satellites by whom they are accompanied.

Our great grief in this business is that art has to take to the road at all for support. Thespis on wheels is a sorry sight. Be her laurels ever so green, her apparel ever so brilliant, the glory and the brilliancy are in some degree dimmed by the dust of travel. The colors of the van run together and the whole affair gathers a smell of sawdust that seems to be inseparable from strolling companies, whether they canter gaily around a circus ring under the faded banners, or prance nimbly on the stage under the frayed and moth-eaten flats. Melpomene herself, placed upon the southern circuit, would lose something of her old time freshness and vigor. Her step would grow less stately, and she would end by addressing herself to those in the mob who roared the lustiest.

But what would you have? Custom, if not necessity, has willed that Thespis should be mounted on wheels in order that the provincials may learn what is true in art and tawdry in nature; and it is far better that Melpomene should occupy a front seat than that the entire van should be taken up with a raree show. Let us be satisfied with what the gods send. Sticks are necessary adjuncts to the profession, and no theatrical company can consider itself perfected for a profitable southern tour until a dozen or more answer the dulcet notes of the call-boy at rehearsal. Let us make the best of it. There may come a time when every southern city able to support the nomandic professionals who appear upon our boards and disappear as suddenly as Harlequin himself—there may come a time, we say, when every southern city will be able to support a stock company, and then good-bye to the traveling sticks.

We believe that the period has arrived when Atlanta can well afford to sustain a properly organized stock company throughout the amusement season. That our people are willing to support a company capable of giving them a series of chaste and artistic dramatic representations is shown by the cordiality with which they welcome any combination that has the ability to present the legitimate drama in such form and shape as shall satisfy their ideas of artistic unity and purity. We believe that the time has arrived when a manager of experience, who will bring to his aid a little energy and enterprise, can organize a good stock company to play in Atlanta during the dramatic season and make money by the operation. Nor need he confine himself to Atlanta. He could play his company alternately in this city, Nashville, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus and Montgomery. The objection may be made to this that all the stars that travel at all now travel with their own companies. This is true, but their companies are for the most part composed of miserable sticks, and it would not be very long before the stars themselves would discover that it is more economical and pleasant every way to take the rounds of the southern circuit with no managerial responsibility, and with the exhilirating knowledge that they will be supported by actors of ability. It will not be long before some such arrangement as this will exist. It existed before the war, when Savannah, Augusta and Charleston composed the circuit, and it managers found it profitable then, how much more profitable would they find it now when the scope of country to cover is so much larger and the population so much larger.

We believe that Mr. Ford is the man to take this matter in hand. Let him organize a stock company composed of good material, lease the theatres in the cities enumerated, and we predict that he will not only succeed in giving the theatre going people of the south a better, purer and more refined class of amusements that they have had for years, but he will find that he has struck a vein that will lead to the biggest bonanza yet discovered by any manager in the profession.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

In the Florida case the commission decided they had "no authority to hear evidence outside of the certificates of the governor of the state of Florida, *founded upon the determination of the canvassing board as to its vote.*" Here is an adroit attempt to meet the Oregon case—an attempt by the immortal eight to evade a judgment for Mr. Tilden in Oregon. For this purpose the commission decides in effect that a governor's certificate is not final unless founded upon the action of the canvassing board. In Oregon the secretary of the state is the board. As a ministerial officer, Mr. Chadwick, now governor of Oregon, certified that the republican electors received the highest number of votes. Governor Grover's certificate was not therefore "founded upon the determination of the canvassing board" of his state. Hence, his certificate is not final. Hence, say the immortal eight, we will receive evidence outside of his certificate. Could cunning and partisan determination further go?

But the odd judge voted with the seven democratic commissioners in favor of inquiring into the eligibility of electors. This should be fatal to Mr. Watts' claim; for he was confessedly a postmaster when the election occurred. He did not attempt to resign until the middle of November, and then he did so by telegraph. Lightning could not cure his lameness at that date. If the judges follow a decision they have just made in a case that arose in Illinois they will to a man vote that Watts was ineligible. They may decide against Cronin's claims, thus allowing Oregon but two votes, and producing a tie, which would result in the election of Messrs. Tilden and Wheeler. A less favorable result is incompatible with either common honesty or common sanity.

When the commission decided, in direct opposition to Mr. Evarts' views, that they would receive evidence in regard to the ineligibility of an elector, they opened the door for the rejection of the two republican electors in Louisiana, Levassee and Brewster, who held offices of "profit or trust under the United States," when the election was held. When they decided to receive such evidence, they of course decided that the question of eligibility was opened. They decided that the evidence offered in the case of Humphreys was not sufficient to establish his ineligibility. It was a doubtful case. But the Louisiana ineligibles insisted on casting their electoral votes for Hayes against the protests of wiser men. Their cases are even worse than that of Watts; for the latter attempted to cure his original ineligibility by accepting an appointment at the hands of Odell and Cartwright to fill a "vacancy." Cronin claims that he was elected by the people. The republicans claim that the third place became vacant through Watts' resignation. How a man can resign what he never held is beyond our comprehension, but still the lawyers will argue the matter until they are choked off. In the Louisiana cases no such questions can arise. Hayes should come out two short in that state, even if the commission should hold the action of the returning board lawful and altogether lovely.

Gloomy as the outlook may seem, and villainous as the inauguration of the defeated candidate would be, yet this is no time for despair. All the southern states but two are in the hands of their people, and the other two speedily will be. Carpetbaggism and military domination are a reproach even in Washington. We have the house of representatives and will soon have the senate. Better than all this, the conservative men of the south have gained the ear and the confidence of patriotic men in every part of the country. And last but not least we have escaped the perils of a double inauguration of presidents, in which the minority aspirant would have had both the civil and military power of the government on his side. In this connection we give the patriotic and almost pathetic words of the Richmond Dispatch:

> We still stand by the commission, and believe whatever may be the result of its decisions that it will at least compose the nation and inspire trust in the future for the supremacy of civil authority and of public opinion. We do feel regret that such a body should have divided upon a strict party line in the first vote of importance that it gave. Had there been something to break up the party line it would have been salutary, but a naked separation upon the mere party issue alarms reflecting men. If party feeling must be carried into the very court of justice it would seem that no place is too sacred for the intrusion of this passion which so blinds the judgments of men.
>
> We adhere to the commission—liable to some degree to the infirmity of our nature, as it has shown itself to be—as the very best agent that could have been selected in the fearful public exigency which had fallen upon the land. Nothing short of positive adverse results in the future can impress us with the conviction that congress erred in determining upon the "Peace Commission"—the judicial tribunal—for the settlement of the alarming issue that had been made upon the election of president.

TROUBLESOME TURKEY.

Midhat Pasha, the fallen prime minister of the Turkish empire, was a bold man. It was he who was at the head of the conspiracy that dethroned and murdered Abdul Aziz, and soon afterwards deposed his successor, Murad. He was the author of the new constitution. He baffled the diplomatists of all Europe. He became ambitious, flushed as he was by his successes. It is even claimed that he plotted for the deposition of his master, and the establishment of himself as dictator, with the lately-dethroned and imbecile Murad as titular sultan. This is however very doubtful; but for some reason the fallen minister was hurried on shipboard, and is now beyond the confines of the empire, an exile.

Edhem Pasha, the new grand vizier, is among the youngest of the Turkish statesmen, being only in his fifty-fourth year. He was educated at the expense of the Turkish government at Paris in the Ecole des Mines. In general culture he is one of the first Ottoman statesmen, is a good French scholar, and well acquainted with modern history and politics. He has been ambassador to several of the European courts and has at various times filled every post in the cabinet. He is a man of large intelligence. His diversified experience has given him an insight into the innermost parts of the Turkish political system, and no one has a better knowledge of its virtues and defects. With all his advantages of culture and official training he is not, however, a practical statesman. He is a real Turk—an irritable bigoted follower of the Prophet. He hates Russia and the new constitution. In no respect is he the man for the times. He will only make bad worse; for he represents the party that would be glad to unfurl the green standard and begin a religious war.

Russia's recent circular asks the great powers whether they propose to take any action regarding the failure of the conference. After reciting what had taken place Prince Gortschakoff concluded his note with these words:

> Under these circumstances, before deciding on a course he may think right to follow, his majesty the emperor wishes to know what course will be determined upon by the cabinets with whom we desire, as far as possible, to continue proceeding in common accord. The object which the great powers have in view has been clearly defined by the acts of the conference. The refusal of the Turkish government touches the dignity and peace of Europe. It is important for us to know what the cabinets with which we have acted in concert intend to do in reply to this refusal, and for securing the execution of their wishes. You are requested to ask for information on this point, and to read and give a copy of this dispatch to the minister of foreign affairs.

The armistice with Servia and the other provinces continues until March 1. Russia is in accord with all the powers of Europe, and she is plainly seeking to maintain the moral advantages of her position. She even has the support of the liberal party of England. It is not Russia against Turkey, but almost all Europe against Turkey; for the latter by declining the propositions of the plenipotentiaries has defied them all. Russia's army is mobilized, and her railways are in readiness for the movement of troops. The whole situation, in and out of Turkey, indicates that Turkish power in Europe is doomed, and that the nineteenth century will witness the driving of Moslem fanaticism back to its source. Nor can we see what the world would gain from a further postponement of the inevitable. The final contest will be, however, sanguinary and stubborn.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

While we have had frequent occasions to somewhat sharply criticise the management of the Central railroad, we feel confident that a great deal that has been said against the authorities of the road is calculated, perhaps unintentionally, to do injustice to one of the most important arteries of trade in the southern states. Thus we frequently see allusions to the fact that the stock of the company, which, since the war, has been as high as 130, is now down to 35 cents, and this result is attributed either to bad management or to a short-sighted policy on the part of those having control of the road. This would seem, at first glance, to be a fair conclusion, but when it is remembered that the Central is the only southern road that had the nerve to tackle the policy of Tom Scott in the south—indeed, we believe the Central was the only road that crossed the path of the Pennsylvania railroad magnate—and that the fight between the two interests was long and bitter, it is not to be wondered that the stock of the Central is sold at the present figures. About the time that Scott concluded to make his celebrated foray on the southern roads, Mr. Wadley had succeeded in extending his connections to Vicksburg, and the prospects of his road were the brightest. It was in this condition that the Philadelphia railroader found the Central, and he immediately concluded to make short work of the matter. He made his move and Wadley checkmated him, and then the war opened in earnest. Scott was imperious and Wadley obstinate. With the Georgia Central the issue was vital, with the Pennsylvania Central it was merely a matter of pride, and Wadley won, but at a great sacrifice. The competition was so bitter that the road has never fully recovered from it. We are not at all in love with the management of the Central road, but in the matter of competing with other lines we are of the opinion that its interests have been handled in the most masterly manner, otherwise its stock would have been worthless.

Moreover, it should be remembered—and it is a fact that we do not always remember ourselves, when criticizing the policy of the Central—that it is the purpose, or should be the purpose, of the directors of a railroad to manage the concern in the interest of its stock-holders. In doing this it will undoubtedly happen that the policy of the road will sometimes conflict with the interests of the public, but all the same it is the duty of the managers to work their corporation in the interest of its owners. Competition is something that must be met. It is imperative. There is no other alternative; and out of this fact grows most of the complaints that have been made against the Central and other southern roads; While the complaint is natural and perhaps, under some circumstances, just, the roads themselves often have no other alternative than to pursue a policy calculated to give rise to charges of injustice and cries of monopoly—all of which we should probably join in to-morrow should the policy of any of our roads lead them to discriminate against Atlanta.

Mr. Hill, it will be remembered, stated in his speech in the hall of the representatives that he never made use of the phrase, "invincible in peace; invisible in war." He never claimed it as his own. He never adopted it. The merit of the witicism belongs to Capt. Geo. H. Derby, better known as "John Phoenix," who first used it at a public dinner given by a company of state militia. Being called upon for a toast, though a guest, he could not repress his love for satire, and accordingly gave: "The California Militia—Invincible in Peace; Invisible in War."

That "County Line."

FAYETTEVILLE, GA., Feb. 7, 1877.

The people of Fayetteville having been requested to meet for the purpose of giving expression of their views on the proposed change in the county lines of Fayette county.

On motion Colonel J. L. Blalock was called on to act as chairman and L. B. Griggs requested to act as secretary.

After a full interchange of views on the subject, it was unanimously resolved:

1. That we are unutterably opposed to any change in the county lines of Fayette county.

2. That Captain B. F. McCallum is requested to deliver the proceedings of this meeting to the house committee of the general assembly on new counties and county lines.

3. That the Atlanta CONSTITUTION be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

J. L. BLALOCK, Chairman.
L. B. GRIGGS, Secretary.

Inspection of Fertilizers.

Editors Constitution—It is scarcely necessary to notice the by no means brilliant effusion of "True Reform," who, as is surmised to be, is a manufacturer of fertilizers. "True Reform" says: I cannot see any point in the article, yet devotes 102 lines to it, and, in the main, agrees with me. I furnished facts and reiterate them. The article so filled with dense absurdities, was submitted to the commissioner of agriculture who approved it. The commissioner and the writer agree fully in thinking that the duty of inspectors can be performed by three or four men instead of eight. They are also in accord as to the salary to be paid them and therefore there can be no "pique" on the part of the writer concerning the reduction of salaries, as he is in favor of such reduction. Without courting the favor of Dr. Janes in the matter, I stated indisputable facts. As to the charge against the venerable Dr. Means, I know nothing. One disingenuous remark I will notice, viz: "But if the fee should be 50 cents a ton the planter would at last have it to pay." If that be true, the planter will have it to pay if it be 25 cents per ton, as "True Reform" suggests. The truth is inspection, under present laws, has saved the farmers nearly one half the former cost of fertilizers, for the commissioner of agriculture could not have accomplished it without inspection. "The guarantee of one company is now from five to twelve times the quality of the most popular articles sold in Georgia previous to 1867," says Dr. Pratt. My former communication was caused by a bill introduced in the house to abolish the office of inspector of fertilizers. "Lay not the flattering unction to your soul," "True Reform," that your effusions prompted it.

AN APPLICANT FOR INSPECTOR, &C.

—Calculate the immense value to the human race of this new principle remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules, as they disolve in the mouth, a gas is generated, being inhaled it will cure Throat or Lung Diseases. Trial Boxes, by mail, 25c. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—At Franklin, Indiana, R. T. Taylor, the defaulting cashier of the First National bank of that place, was found in Dr. Payne's back room unconscious and apparently in a dying condition. The doctor declares him insane. The loss of the bank will reach $170,000. The books of the bank are still missing.

FACT AND COMMENT.

IF you want to buy a dog get a Spitz—and shoot him.

BOSTON Post: How would it do to put the Spitz dog under blue glass—air tight?

ARNOLD, the writing fluid man, has made $1,000,000 by it. That's the kind of ink come to have.

THE court of Aix has set aside a lady's will because she was under a belief in spiritualism.

MOODY is forty years old, and has not had his picture taken in ten years

THE bottoms of many Florida creeks are tesselated with superb oysters.

MR. MONTGOMERY SEARS, Boston's wealthiest young man, gave his intended bride a $50,000 necklace.

THEY are clamoring in New York for a society for the protection of widows and orphans from the rapacity of lawyers.

So high and august a body as the electoral commission does violence to public sentiment when it descends to strictly partisan decisions.

AN official synopsis of the Texas Pacific bill shows that the government, if the bill is passed, will be called upon to guarantee the interest on $69 995,000.

THE legislature of Arkansas has adopted a resolution to appoint a state board of finance, the chief duty of which will be to settle with the creditors of the state.

AN immense stampede to the Black Hills the coming spring is anticipated. The old mining districts of the Pacific coast are expected to contribute largely.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, the novelist, hale, hearty and sixty years old, gave a reception in New York last Friday, and was visited by many of the literary guild

IT is bad enough that the decision should give legality to admitted frauds but that should reach this end by a strict party vote is the worst.

THE Richmond Inquirer asks: "Was there ever such a political compost-pile under the sun as the Louisiana returning board?" We are not much on compost-piles, but we think that about expresses it.

THE increase of the coal business in Alabama is shown by the fact that the South and North Alabama railroad transported in 1874 only 4,000 tons of coal. In 1875 it transported 46,000 tons, and down to January 1, 1876, had transported for the last year 76,000 tons

A NEW plan for reaching the north pole is announced every day, but until somebody goes up there and starts a distillery, the average American citizen feels more interested in the price of pint pocket flasks.

IT is all right for church choirs to serenade newly-married people, but there are more appropriate hymns for such occasions than "What Shall the Harvest Be?" "Ninety-and-Nine" wouldn't be just the thing either. It is too many.—Detroit Free Press.

GOV. TILDEN granted 242 pardons during his two years in office, which is just about the average of late years. Fenton granted the most of recent governors, 343 in his first term and 289 in his second, and Dix the least, 144.

GOV. ZEB VANCE, of North Carolina, has accepted the gift of a wild turkey from a colored citizen of that state, returning a letter of thanks in which he promises to exert himself to bring about an era of good feeling between the two races.

A CHICAGO newspaper says that a St. Louis belle, traveling in Europe, had a last made exactly to fit her foot; and she got it through the custom house free of charge, as a work of art, by pretending that it was a part of Bertholdi's colossal statue of liberty.

THE closing hours of the Mississippi legislature, which has just adjourned, were marked by the colored republicans on the floor of the two houses rising and pronouncing sentiments of the most commendable character in favor of the economical and just government of the democrats.

IT is reported that Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, by reason of his having addressed the senate in favor of recognizing the Hampton government, has received a communication informing him that he could not enter the republican caucus on terms of fellowship with the rest of the members. The senatorial group seem to be figuring on a wide margin.

WASHINGTON NATION: The son born to Hon. Henry Watterson at the Ebbitt house, Saturday night, is not his first. He has one about ten years old, and a daughter (I think) younger. Mr. Watterson was himself born in Washington while his father was a member of congress from Tennessee.

A LARGE lot of wine will be sold out shortly to close an estate in Georgia. Some of it was bottled in 1796, and none of it is likely to sell for less than $25 per bottle. How this simple announcement will cause thousands of those fellows who traveled with Sherman in 1864-5 to weep over their carelessness.—N.Y. Commercial Advertiser.

WHO can complain that Georgia, a strong democratic state does not protect her negro citizens after this? The supreme court of that state has decided that homesteads were liable for labor done in the cultivation of the same. So there is still a chance for forty acres and a mule.—Memphis Appeal.

A PLAN has been projected at Lockport, New York, for furnishing whole cities with heat, very much as they are now supplied with gas. A company has been formed under the name of the "Holly Steam Combination company, limited," and an experiment is to be made with a section of the city of Lockport half a mile square. This is about the area that it is considered practicable to heat by a single set of boilers

INELIGIBLE electors are cropping out. Herder, of Michigan, was not naturalized; Muse, of Kansas, a non-resident; Chaffee of Illinois, holding office of United States commissioner; Watts, of Oregon, postmaster; Humphreys, of Florida, office-holder; Sollace, of Vermont, postmaster; Downs, of Wisconsin, voted for in conjunction with Minor (resigned), both republicans, not elected; Brewster and Levisee, of Louisiana, both office holders; Peyser, of West Virginia, not naturalized. Republican ignorance of the law is noticeable in the fact that only one of the above ineligibles is a democrat—Peyser.

THREE governors are among the senators whose terms begin on the 4th of March—Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa; Lafayette Grover, of Oregon, and Richard Coke of Texas. The first and third give way to the lieutenant governors elected with them, who will serve till the end of the year, but Oregon has no such officer, and the secretary of state, S. F. Chadwick, who has already been sworn in as Grover's successor, will hold the office till September, 1878.

HER feet flew out and down she came
On the treacherous ice, with a terrible thump
That rattled her bones and raised a lump
On the back of her beautiful head.
And the crown cried "Oh!"
To see her so,
Though never a word she said,
But a startled glance at her stockings cast,
Then wept like a stricken soul at last,
For they weren't cardinal red.

THE death of Rear Admiral James Alden at San Francisco is announced. The cause of his death is not stated. He had been complaining before his departure from Washington, and visited California for the benefit of his health. The dispatch says that the body is being embalmed, and will be sent east immediately. Admiral Alden was a native of Maine, and entered the service in 1812, since which time he has seen twenty-four years of sea service. His career in the late war was exceptionally brilliant, and he was one of the most popular officers in the navy His last sea service was in command of the European fleet.

PULVERIZED diamonds are in some parts of India reputed to be the least painful but the most active and infallible of poisons. Rubies, however, reduced to powder are, it seems, considered to be rather beneficial to the health than otherwise. At least such is the opinion of the ex-Gaikwar of Baroda, who, according to one of the Indian papers, is now engaged in repairing his constitution, and, with this view, is in the habit of eating rubies in the form of fine powder sprinkled over cakes. His highness entertains a very high opinion of the medicinal qualities of rubies taken in this form, and expends a considerable portion of his income in buying these gems for conversion into physic He also takes other precious stones, not as pills, but as powders, to assist in the restoration of his health, and has engaged a large number of native cooks, who have orders to leave no stone unpowdered which, when mixed with confectionery, may be eaten with advantage.

BIRD VS. WORM.

Poor foolish worm! if he had lain
Snug in his earthly bed,
That early fowl had never made
A breakfast of his head.

At noon, no doubt, the bird had sought
Some distant forest bough;
And if a worm had slept till then,
He might have lived till now.

WEARY, SO WEARY!

Weary, so weary; weary of tears;
Weary of heart-aches, and weary of fears;
Weary of moaning and weary of pain;
Weary, so weary of hoping in vain.

Weary, so weary of the burdens of life;
Weary of toiling and weary of strife;
Weary of parting and weary of night;
Weary, so weary, and longing for light.

Weary, so weary of waiting alone;
Weary of asking—receiving a stone;
Weary of watching—weary of jeers;
Weary, so weary, of taunts and of sneers.

Weary, so weary—but sometime I'll rest,
Dreamlessly sleeping, hands crossed on my breast,
No more to sorrow, no more to weep;
Only to lie down and quietly sleep.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

THE FLORIDA DECISION AND WHAT IT MEANS.

Humphreys Evidence—Opinions of Leading Congressmen and Attorneys—Simon's Trifling with Miss Oliver's Virgin Heart—The Case of Louisiana.

HUMPHRIES ON THE STAND.

His Examination Yesterday Before the Committee of the House.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—As pertinent to the subject of inquiry into the eligibility of Fredrick C. Humphries, as proposed by the commission the committee on priveleges and elections to-day examined that gentleman, in accordance with the instructions of the senate, as follows:

Frederick C. Humphries sworn and examined.

By the Chairman—Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. Pensacola, Florida.

Q. You were a candidate for elector at the last presidential election, in Florida? A. Yes sir.

Q. On what ticket? A. On the republican ticket.

Q. You were certified as elected and acted as such elector? A. Yes sir.

Q. Before that time had you held any office under the United States government? A. Yes, sir. I was United States shipping commissioner at the port of Pensacola.

Q. When were you appointed? I have forgotten the exact date of my appointment; it is about two years since.

Q. Somewhere about two years before the election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hold that office of shipping commissioner at the time of election? A. I did not.

Q. Had your term expired, or had you resigned? A. No, sir. I had resigned.

Q. Did you resign in writing? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you a copy of your resignation with you? A. I have not, I did not keep a copy of it, or I mislaid it, but I have the original of the acceptance of my resignation.

Q. You made out and presented to the district judge a resignation of the office of shipping commissioner, did you? A. Oh yes, sir.

Q. About what time was that? A. That was in September, I think; at any rate I endorsed the date of the receipt of acceptance of the resignation. Here, also, is a letter from the collector of the port assuming the duties and asking me to turn over the records of the office. [The witness here handed the chairman a letter.]

Q. Some time in September last, a month or more before the election, you handed in your resignation in writing to W. B. Woods, United States circuit judge? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From whom you had before received your appointment as shipping commissioner? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In reply to that you received the following letter? A. Yes, sir.

The chairman. The letter reads as follows:

Sir: Your letter of the 24th of September, 1876, resigning your office of United States shipping commissioner for the port of Pensacola, in the state of Florida, has been received by me, and your resignation of said office is hereby accepted. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. WOODS,
United States Circuit Judge.

October 2, 1876.

To F. C. Humphries, Esq., Pensacola, Florida.

Q. That letter you received from the judge? A. Yes, sir.

The chairman. The following endorsement is upon the back; "Judge W. B. Woods, October 2, 1876."

Q. That is simply an endorsement made by the person who received it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Following that is the endorsement: "Accepting resignation of shipping commissioner." A. Yes, sir.

Q. Also, "Received October 5, 1876?" A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the date you received the acceptance of your resignation? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was Judge Woods at the time this letter was written? A. I think he was in Newark, Ohio.

Q. He was there visiting at that time, was he? A. He was there visiting. Yes, sir. There is another letter in relation to it. [The witness hands the letter to the chairman.]

Q. You sent your letter to him by mail? A. By mail; yes, sir.

Q. And received this reply by mail? A. Yes, sir.

The chairman. This is another letter from him, dated at Newark, Ohio, October 2, 1876, and reads as follows:

DEAR SIR—I enclose the acceptance of your resignation as shipping commissioner. The vacancy can only be filled by the circuit, and until I can come to Pensacola to open court for that purpose, the duties of the office will have to be discharged by the collector. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WOODS.

Major B. F. Humphries, Pensacola, Florida.

[The witness hands a letter to the chairman.]

Q. The letter which you now hand to me is signed "Hiram Potter, Jr., collector of customs." Is he the collector of customs at Pensacola? A. Yes, sir.

Q. This letter you received from him at the time it bears date, October 5, 1876? A. Yes.

The Chairman. It reads as follows: *Custom House, Pensacola, Florida, Collector's Office*, October 5, 1876.—SIR: I am informed by Judge Woods that he has accepted your resignation as United States shipping commissioner, and that it devolves upon me to assume the duties of the office until a regular appointment shall be made by the circuit court. I respectfully request, therefore, that you will turn over to me such public books, papers, records, etc., as may pertain to the business. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM POTTER, JR.,
Collector of Customs.

F. C. Humphries, Esq., Pensacola, Fla.

Q. Did you so turn over to him all public property that he refers to in this document? A. No, sir. There no public property; it was all my private property. The blanks and books pertaining to the office were purchased by myself, and I did not turn them over to Mr. Potter.

Q. Were there any records in the office? A. No, sir, except what belonged to me individually; but he assumed the duties. From that date he assumed the duties, and has been discharging them ever since.

Q. Have you had anything to do with the office in any way since? A. No, sir; nothing at all.

Q. Have you discharged any of its functions, or assumed to be shipping commissioner in any way? A. No, sir.

Q. You have not done so since the 5th of October, 1876? A. No, sir.

By Mr Cooper—Q. You did not turn over the books? A. No, sir. I had a lot of blanks on hand, but they were my private property, purchased in New York.

By Mr. Teller—Q. They were purchased with your own money? A. My own money; yes, sir.

OH, SIMON, HOW COULD YOU?

Old Simon Cameron has had many episodes in his checkered and wicked life; but now that he is about ready to take passage for Abraham's bosom, a fair treasury girl seeks to pursue him for breach of promise. To-day Mary J. Oliver, burning with that indignation peculiar to her sex when crossed in love by such young bucks as the Winnebago chief, invaded the temple of justice, and in dry, legal phraseology, filed the annexed complaint. The plaintiff sues defendant for that: "Whereas, heretofore, that is to say on the seventh day of December, 1875, in consideration that the said plaintiff, who was then sole and unmarried, at the special instance and request of said defendant had agreed and undertaken to marry and take said defendant to husband; the said defendant then, to-wit: On the day and year last aforesaid, undertook and faithfully promised to said plaintiff to marry and take her, the said plaintiff, to wife in a reasonable time next following; and she avers that, although a reasonable time for that purpose hath long since elapsed, and although she, the plaintiff, confiding in the last mentioned promise, hath always been ready and willing to marry and take to her husband him, the said defendant, yet defendant hath not taken her to wife, although often requested, etc." She lays her damages at $50,000. The plaintiff in this case is a lady of good figure, rather under the ordinary size. She has a pleasant countenance, light brown hair, blue eyes, and dresses with much taste. She is about thirty-five or forty years of age, and is said to be a widow from Pennsylvania, and has a daughter at school. She has resided here for several years past, and is employed in the treasury department. Senator Christiancy advises Cameron to take the girl, and have done with it and save his money.

"LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE."

To-day, in the criminal court, Judge MacArthur, the district attorney, entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the United States against W. W. Belknap, indicted for receiving bribes. Mr. Wells said: "In accordance with the directions of the attorney general of the United States, I will enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Belknap."

The court asked if the instructions were in positive terms.

Mr. Wells—They are, your honor.

The court—The order will be entered on filing the letter of the attorney general.

Mr. Wells—I will file it in a few minutes.

About 2:30 o'clock the district attorney filed the papers, and the court ordered the case to be entered "dismissed." The action of the attorney general is taken on the direction of President Grant, who indorses a report by the district attorney as follows: "In view of the within statement of the district of the District of Columbia, to the effect that he believes a conviction improbable, and in view of the long suffering of the accused, and the great expense to which he has already been subjected, I think the district attorney should be directed to dismiss the suit. U. S. GRANT." The formal order of the attorney general follows, and Judge MacArthur indorses it: "On reading the papers filed, and on motion of H. H. Wells, United States attorney, it is ordered that the case, being indictment No. 11,262, be, and the same is hereby, dismissed. MACARTHUR, Justice.

THE CASE OF LOUISIANA.

Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The orders already made in the case of Florida simplify that of Louisiana, which will be the next stumbling block when the two houses meet to continue the count. There is no reason to believe that the commission will make any exception in the case of that state, no matter how conclusive the proof of frauds may be, and go behind the returns. This will at least save legal arguments and economize time, which is getting to be very precious. Besides, there being no quo warranto proceedings in Louisiana to be considered, so that it now looks as it the duty of the commission would be restricted to inquiring into the alleged ineligibility of the two republican electors, Levissee and Brewster. The evidence and arguments in their cases ought to be finished in one or two sessions, so that the Louisiana case ought not to explain more than three days. If the commission are expeditious, therefore, they can finish the Louisiana case and be well into the Oregon case before the end of next week. A strong fight will be made by Carpenter and Trumbull on the Louisiana case, that the law creating the returning board does not give it authority to canvass the vote at all, and that the board in making such canvass exceeded its powers.

CONDENSED WISDOM.

The following are some of the epigrammatic opinions of statesmen and others at the capital: Charles O'Conor says: "Tilden has lost one point in many; Hayes has gained one point in a few." Mr. Black is not quite so hopeful. Richard J. Merrick is satisfied with the decision of the court. Hunton will not express any opinion, but looks blue. Thurman and Bayard think the democrats have lost a point in not getting in the house Florida committee's report. Garfield will say nothing, but is as happy as a big sunflower; and Morton looks as if an awful load had been lifted from him. McMahon, of Ohio, and Tucker, of Virginia, feel quite confident that it will turn out "heads up." Milt Sayler won't talk on the subject. General Steedman, of Ohio, thinks Tilden's goose is cooked. Sena or Thurman says the democrats have gained a great victory on their preliminary skirmish. General Rice, of Ohio, is demoralized. Roberts, of Maryland, says he isn't afraid of the decision at all. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, says that he considers yesterday's decision of no immediate effect. Colonel Carter, of New Orleans, says he sees nothing in the decision to put up republican hopes or put down democratic spirits. General McCormick, secretary of the national republican committee, says: "We are marching on to victory." Charley Foster says: "God and good luck are with Hayes." Jerry Rusk (republican), of Wisconsin, says: "It's all right." The republican members of the tribunal generally think that yesterday's decision practically decides the issue in favor of Governor Hayes. Jim Root, of Chicago, one of Hayes' attorneys, says the decision settles the whole case, fixes the matter for the republicans and gives them a better chance at Oregon than they would have had without the decision. Senator Cameron, chairman of the committee on South Carolina affairs, says if the decision had been to have gone behind the returns it would have helped the democrats considerably so far as South Carolina is concerned. Senator Sargeant, chairman of the Florida committee, says it wouldn't even have saved Florida to the democrats if they had gone behind the returns. Charley Walker, of New York, says: "He don't care if it is against Tilden; that he never was much of a Tilden man anyhow." Chairman Hewitt said this morning that if Hayes was declared elected he would be the last president of the United States, for he didn't think that the republic could endure; at which Ben Hill smiles grimly, and says Mr. Hewitt has less confidence in the republic than he has. Secretary Chandler had quite a levee last night, and received numerous congratulations. Senator Dennis, of Maryland, looks sad and gives it up. He says this is the beginning of the end. Senator Beck says he doesn't like the partisan vote of the judges. Jim Scoville, of New Jersey, says he doesn't like Bradley, that he was put on by the railroad interests of New Jersey. Chief Justice Waite said last night that neither party had any cause to congratulate themselves upon having achieved a victory; that the decision is merely a preliminary one, and has no direct bearing on the main point. Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, admits that the decision is, to a certain degree, unfavorable to Mr. Tilden, but he doesn't think it utterly jeopardized his chances. Senator Jones, of Florida regrets that they did not go behind the returns, but does not construe the tribunal's action to be decisive. "Marine Band" Harrison says that it stampeded the democrats when they first heard it, but it was just what Charles O'Conor asked for. Walling, of Ohio, thinks that Tilden is gone up. Governor Walker, of Virginia, says that he doesn't like the partisan vote, but otherwise than this he thinks Tilden's chances as good as they ever were. Morrison, of Illinois, is quite blue and despondent. Stilson Hutchins, of the St. Louis Times, says he has yet faith. Governor Browne, of Tennessee, says he doesn't see how Hayes can be made president with such facts hanging over him as have come out in the Louisiana investigation. David Dudley Field, in reply to a question as to his views, laughed and said: "It still leaves the case one of those things no fellow can find out." Frank Hurd, of Ohio, says: "I told you so." Jerry Black isn't giving his views to any extent, but he looks unutterable things. Hewitt, of New York, says he thought it was possible to get a tribunal of men who would rise above party, but he is quite despairing now; he doesn't charge partisanship, but is fearful. Judge Jere Black says this afternoon: "We have all the law and facts on our side, but the republicans have the court." Senator Sherman says he doesn't think there will be any report in the Oregon case, and it would be very shaky indeed if Tilden's chances depended on Pat Cronin's certificates. Whitthorne says it is just as he expected. J. Proctor Knott and all the Kentucky members who voted against the bill are more happy for having recorded their votes as they did. The democrats who voted for the bill are blue, those who voted against it are happy, and all the republicans feel good. A prominent democrat, who doesn't want to be quoted, says: "Judge Bradley will vote with the democrats when there is no point of importance in the vote, but on the main question will stand by his party."

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List of Letters

Remaining in the post-office at Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, February 11, 1877. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say "Advertised," and name the date.

LADIES LIST.

A...Matilda Allen.
B...Miss Laura F Blitch, Miss Citty Brooke, Miss Tilula Badger, Mrs E Buhler.
C...Miss Levna Cooley, Miss Lula Cawthern, Miss Maud Carrigan, Mrs E C Caswell.
D...Mrs Martha Dozier.
E...Mrs Louis Emerson.
F...Mrs M S Fambro, Mrs Georgia R Fusten, Miss Lina Foster.
G...Miss Marthey Griggs, Miss Maggie Grisson, Miss Catherine Gordon, Mrs Clementine Green, Miss Louia E Glass.
H...Miss Maria Harman, Mrs Mandy Homes, Mrs M E Holguson, Mrs Ann Hughey, Mrs M B Hughes, Mrs Eliza Harris Mrs Lucy Hall.
J...Mrs Milly Johnson, Mrs C A Jones, Mrs Retter Jones, Mrs Fornie Jackson.
K...Mrs A G Kiddoo.
L...Mrs H C Langford.
M...Mrs A R McCurdy, Mrs Mattie E Medlin, Alice McFarland, Mrs Martha Martain, Maude Muller, Miss Rebecca Morland, Mrs Rob Murnan, Mrs S M Meeks, Mrs Sallie E McCarty, Jane Magbee, Miss Jossie Marton.
N...Mrs Liota Nash, Mrs Mat Norris.
O...Mrs Martha Oglesby, Mrs Liza Obriant.
P...Mrs Mary Polard Anna Pope, Miss S F Pendleton, Miss Victoria Phillips, Miss Julia Patton
R...Mrs Eliza Russell.
S...Mrs N P Smith, Mrs E K Smith, Mrs H Sumner, Mrs Lizzie Sark.
T...Mrs Delia Thomas, Miss Ella Towns, Miss H Tumlin.
W...Miss S V White colored, Miss Jennie Welms, Miss Leo Washington.
Y...Mrs N Young.

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

A...D Ardin, Clap Andrews.
B...Jas R Bradbury, W E Bell, W S Butt, J W Bright, H S Battle, S A Bialock, Dr G A Barcholic, E V Broune, Billy Bacon.
C...M P Carroll, W T Collier, Willis Copland, Wm Cocogee, Fulton Colville, J S Callahan, Jas R Cowder, Jno Cannon, Josiah Cox, J Calhoun, Harry Craft, G Cotten, Cordin & Co, C C Crawford, C Cushing.
D...E Gongherty, Geo Deathridge, S Dendler Henry Doyle, Henry Dutton, J H Daniel, J O Dickens 2, J B Duggan, J H Davis, W C Davis 2.
E...W T Ellis, Col Ephram.
F...Dr R C Ford, Sam Fulton, Thos Flemming & Co, Wm Frederick, W J Ford, L J Flaherty.
G...Jno Glass, Jas A Givens, B Gurlestine, Columbus Gurten, Robt Greenwood.
H...Marcellus Hammond, Alex Hall, S G Hunter, Howard Henry, W D Henry, W P Harden.
J...M W Jackson, G A Jones, T A Johnson, T B Jossey, Capt J B Johnson
K...H C Kellogg, T B King, Jno Kellogg.
L...Dan'l Lott, T D Lipes Jesse Lumpkin, E E Larabee, Sauiman Louis, D L Level.
M...B F Meiggs, Fred Munter, Frank Masson, T B Malingly, Jas McNeil, W C McMillan.
N...L E Norris.
P...Alfred Parker, B A Forter, Peter Penlock, Richard Prurks, Jas J Powell.
R...E K Ragin, Jas Rice colored, S M Rogers.
S...Benj Self, Henry Stafford 2, J R Smith, J C Smith, Joe Stewart, W J Smith.
T...B J Taliaferro, Edward Thomas, Thomas Thomas, J Tr. adwell.
W...Butler Wilson, Thornton Watkins, Jas R White, J C Wilkerson, Jne Wilcox.
Y...N A Yarborough.

B. CONLEY, P. M.

Church Directory.

TRINITY (METHODIST) CHURCH, CORNER Whitehall and Peters streets, Rev J E Evans, pastor. Preaching at 11:00 a m, and the Sacrament of the Supper Preaching by the pastor 7:30 p m, by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 a m. Pews free to visitors and strangers who are cordially invited to attend the services of the church.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, REV. DR. Harrison, pastor. Preaching at 11:00 A M, and 7:30 P M by the pastor. Class meeting at 9 A M. Sunday school at 3 P M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.
Morning service—"Daniel standing in his lot."
Evening service—"The Sword-song of Lamech."

ST. PAUL'S, M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, CORner Bell and Hunter streets. Rev. W. A Dodge, pastor. Preaching at 11 A M. and 7:00 P M by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 P M, sharp. Seats free. All invited

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MARIetta street, Rev J H Martin, pastor. Divine service at 11 A M and 7:30 P M, by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Washington and Mitchell streets Rev A T Spalding, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A M, and at 7:15 P M by the pastor. Seats free to visitors, and strangers always welcome.

EVANS CHAPEL, CORNER CHAPEL AND Stonewall streets, Rev G E Gardner pastor. Preaching at 11 A M and 7 P M, by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 P M. Seats free. Public invited.

For Rent.

FOR the first time since the war, and after the first of March, the TWO LARGE STORE ROOMS—changed into one—CORNER MARIETTA AND PEACHTREE STREETS, known as the Norcross Corner—for Retail Dry Goods. The premises will be newly fitted up for a first-class store. Apply to J. NORCROSS, feb8—d1w Atlanta, Ga.

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wants," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at ten cents a line, each insertion. All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

AN intelligent lad, just from College, wishes a situation. Writes a fair hand, is quick at figures and is very energetic. He is willing to make himself generally useful, in an office or store, for a moderate salary. Best city references given as to morals, ability, etc. Address, through this office, K— 33 feb11—d5t

FINE, OR VERY FINE.—If you have money, and wish to purchase a residence, *Fine*, or *Very Fine*, you can now secure one suitable to your wants and tastes, through the Atlanta Real Estate Agency, office No 1, Centennial Building. Marcus A. Bell & Son. 43 feb11—d1t

ATTENTION, HOUSE PAINTERS A new and perfect system of Graining and Sign Painting taught in hour or two for $10 and $5—full satisfaction guaranteed. Apply during coming week only, at 174 Whitehall street. 50 feb11—d5t, sun&tues

CRAWFORD HOUSE—Mrs S W Lee has rented the south side of the above house for the present year, and is prepared to entertain boarders at reasonable prices, with, the best the market affords. 41 feb11—d2t

WANTED—Permanent and day boarders. Apply at No 40, corner Forsyth and Luckie streets, very near the Capitol. 54 feb11—d1t

200 BUSHELS Stock Peas for sale at No. 32 West Mitchell street, February 11th, 1877. 55 feb11—d1t

TWO desirable rooms, with board, can be secured in a private family. Two minutes walk from the Capitol. References exchanged. Address R, this office. 56 feb11—d1t

WANTED—On the 1st of March, a nice House with six or eight rooms, good garden water, etc., within 1½ miles of the Passenger Depot, on or near street car line. Address "Dispatch," care this office. 42 feb11—d1t

WANTED—A partner with $5,000 capital to engage in a manufacturing business in this city. Sure to pay Address D. J. C. this office. 38—feb11—d1t

WANTED—A good Milk Cow, with a young calf. Apply to B. F. Bennett, 126 McDonough street. 40—feb11—d1t

WANTED—A partner with Capital in a well established and profitable Cotton Commission business. Address Key Box 95, Augusta, Georgia 14 feb10—d5t

WANTED—A furnished or unfurnished house by the month. Will pay rent monthly in advance Address Wm. B. Rochester, P. O. box 326, 13 feb10—d2t, sat&sun

WANTED—One Agent to solicit subscriptions to the History of Atlanta. Apply to E. Y. Clarke, at Franklin Printing office, at 10 or 5 o'clock, during the day. 8 feb10—d2t

FOR SALE—A magnificent SUGAR PLANTATION and TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES Wild Lands on the ST. JOHN'S RIVER and EAST COAST OF FLORIDA. Most eligibly located. Walker & Boyd, in James' Bank. jan31—d3w

FERTILIZER—I will have for sale "STRONG'S AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONES," the highest grade article offered in this market. Testimonials of the highest character. Send in your orders. The supply will be limited to 500 tons. Cotton option 15 cents per pound. C. R. Strong, corner Marietta and Broad streets. jan23—dtf

FOR RENT—A delightful residence: well shaded, &c, at corner of Rawson and Windsor streets, former residence of Hon Mr. Scruggs, Consul to South America. Terms reasonable. J. Robinson, Real Estate Agent, No. 5 East Alabama street. feb7—wed*&sun11

FOR RENT—A House of some 14 or 15 rooms; Eligibly located for first-class Boarding; on reasonable terms. J. Robinson, Real Estate Agent No 5 East Alabama street. feb8—d2t, thur&sun11

FOR SALE—The entire interest in a new, easy, rapid, cheap and perfect system of Graining and Sign Painting It enables every House Painter to learn both branches thoroughly in an hour or two and secures a positive advantage over all opposition in the Painting business anywhere. Rare opportunity for a profitable traveling tour throughout the United States, selling County, Shop and Individual Rights, &c. Specimens seen and terms had at 174 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. feb7—d3t, wed, fri&sun

FOR RENT—One Office and several nice Sleeping Rooms, over Boynton Bros., Alabama street. Enquire of F. Hancock. Wm. A. Rawson. jan23—deodtf

Fertilizers.

Dissolved Bone
— OF —
High Grade & Uniform Quality!
— ALSO —
Sulphate Ammonia
Nitrate Soda,
Muriate Potash and
Fertilizer Salt Petre.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Druggists.

GENUINE NOVA SCOTIA
Land Plaster.
We have quite a lot, for sale at greatly reduced prices.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Druggists.

KEMP'S PATENT
OIL TANK.
HOLDS 50 gallons, with Pump and Measures, all complete. The best article in the market
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 11 Pryor street.
feb4—dtf

GUANO!
PURE PERUVIAN and NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER for sale by R. G. LAY,
No. 142 Bay street, west of Exchange,
jan31 —1m SAVANNAH, GA.

ZELL'S
AMMONIATED
Bone Superphosphate,
AND
Acid Phosphate
FOR
Compounding with Cotton Seed, etc.

THE attention of cotton planters is called to the above standard brands of Fertilizers which I am now offering for sale at low prices payable first November next, with option of payment in cotton at 15 cents per pound.
Apply to GEO J. HOWARD,
47 Peachtree street,
feb4-d1m General Agent

GUANO.

GEO. W. SCOTT & CO.
No 11 Broad street..........ATLANTA,
AGENTS FOR
STONO PHOSPHATE COMPANY,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,
Offer for Cash, Secured Paper or Cotton,
STONO
AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE.
ALSO,
Stono Acid Phosphate for Composting.

THESE Fertilizers are carefully prepared under the special supervision of our Chemist, Dr. St Julien Ravenel, at the works near Charleston, who spares no effort to keep up that HIGH STANDARD, which has won for them such a WIDE REPUTATION.
SPECIMENS OF THE FOSSIL BONES and NODULES OF PHOSPHATE, which form the basis of these Fertilizers can be seen at our office, No. 11 BROAD STREET, ATLANTA.
jan16—d&wtf

Notice to Coal Dealers.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing six hundred tons of Bituminous Coal to the Water Works, will be received by the Board of Commissioners until 12 o'clock Wednesday, March 7th.

Coal to be delivered on call, at the Pumping department, 4½ miles from the city, and paid for by the weights of the Engineer in charge. To be delivered in lots of not less than 100 tons at a time, the delivery of the first 100 tons to begin by the first of May, and the last not later than the first of September.

Bids will be received for "Screened" and "Run of the Mines."

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the Board.

Address bids "Bids for furnishing Coal, Board of Water Commissioners, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga."

By order of the Board.
39 feb10—d3t T. F. WYNNE, Sup't.

Amusements.

Y. M. L. A.
The Annual Fair
Of the Young Men's Library Association will OPEN ON
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 13th,
AT THE
NEW LIBRARY ROOMS,
Opposite the Capitol Building, and
CONTINUE ABOUT ONE WEEK.

THE usual attractions will be offered, and the members and friends of the Library are requested to attend.
Dancing will begin each evening at 10 o'clock and continue one hour.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets one dollar.
34 feb11-sun&tue

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.
"Stay but a little and I'll come again."
Miss Anderson's Return
NEXT MONDAY, FEB. 12th.
It is respectfully announced that the gifted young Tragedienne,
MISS MARY ANDERSON
Will return to Atlanta,
For One Night Only.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, when she will appear in her admired personation of
PAULINE,
the heroine of Bulwer's famous and beautiful Play in 5 acts, The
Lady of Lyons!
OR, LOVE AND PRIDE!
in which she will be aided by an excellent assignment of the characters, the list including Messrs. G. C. Boniface, Cyril Searle, Harry Pearson, J. H. Barron, Miss C Wellman, Mary Hill, etc
Seats can now be secured at Phillips & Crew's. feb7—d5t

New Advertisements.

"Cotton Plantation:"
1075 ACRES mostly HAMMOCK land, in Baker county, Georgia, in the rich Cotton belt on line of Calhoun county, and only 4 miles from Leary Station on the Blakeley & Albany R.R.
Improvements: a 4 room framed dwelling, and 12 *tenant* houses, each located on Farm-subdivisions of the body of land; 600 acres open, and enclosed with good fence. Fine streams of water throughout; sections of luxuriant canebrakes for cattle; surface of land gently undulating, nearly level; the soil easy to cultivate. very productive and well adapted to the growth of cotton, sugar cane, upland rice, corn, oats, rye, potatoes peas of all kinds, and peaches to perfection. Just the place where an enterprising Agriculturalist can live easy and grow rich with all the comforts of life *around* him.
This very valuable plantation can now be purchased on easy terms; or it would be exchanged for good rent-paying property in or near the city of Atlanta. Apply to
MARCUS A. BELL & SON, Real Estate Agents,
35 feb11-8t Office No 1 Centennial Building.

IMPROVED PROCESS
—FOR—
Tanning Leather!!
THE subscriber wishes to form a Company in Atlanta for the purpose of making leather by an improved process. It is believed that $20,000 will pay for the process, site, buildings, labor and hides for the manufacture of 400 000 pounds of leather of average quality, per annum. The leather can be tanned and finished up in from one week to 40 days, according to thickness, and pay profits ranging from 50 to 200 per cent, pricing the hides at Georgia rates and selling the leather at New York prices. Hides will average, say 13 cents, sole leather in New York is worth, Feb 1st, 35 to 47 cts per lb; Rough Harness leather in N. Y. is worth, Feb. 1st, 28 to 40 cts per lb; Wax finished upper 16 to 45 per square ft., or 28 to 30 cts per lb; Calf Skins wax finished, (costing 50 cents each.) $50 to $100 per doz. Hides can be turned over from 8 to 30 times a year. Subscriptions will be taken, conditional on success of demonstration by making a dozen hides from uppers down to leather of fair average quality in the time specified. Call at No. 43 Pryor street and examine samples and get full particulars.
23 feb10—d1w W. C. BIBB, Agent.

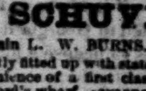
NOTICE.
ATLANTA, FEBRUARY 10th, 1877
THE firm of Boaz & Lee, of said city of Atlanta, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and will be succeeded by the firm of Simons & Lee, consisting of J. F. Simons and J. M. Lee. G. R. Boaz being the retiring partner, Simons & Lee assume all liabilities of the firm of Boaz & Lee, and collect all assets.
Mr. Boaz takes pleasure in recommending the new firm to their old patrons and return many thanks for their many favors.
39 feb11 d2t

By Joyner & Ellis.
ON WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 10½ o'clock we will sell in front of store, a desirable lot Household and Kitchen
Furniture,
Clothing, Groceries, &c.
41 feb11 1t

Good News for Families.
THE CELEBRATED
Milwaukee Lager Beer
FROM
Philip Best Brewing Company.
I HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Atlanta that I have secured the exclusive agency for the sale of this celebrated
MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER!
The best article made in the United States.
The Premium Beer at the Centennial, 1876
For medical and family use I have it in quart bottles, and constantly, fresh and pure, on draught at "THE EXCHANGE,"
Nos. 12 and 14 Whitehall St., James' Bank Block.
32 feb10—3w PHILIP BREITENBUCHER.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.
Dr. Geo. W. Marvin again tenders his professional services to his old friends and the public. Dispensary and consultation rooms, No. 1 Whitehall street, in Centennial building, Atlanta, Ga., where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.
The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Goitry, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.
Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located, and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as he treats all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. jan12-d&wtf,2or4p

MERCHANTS'
Inland Route for Florida.



NO SEA SICKNESS.
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
J. B. SCHUYLER,
Captain L. W. BURNS.
BEING elegantly fitted up with state-rooms and every convenience of a first class hotel, will sail from Padleford's wharf, Savannah, Georgia, on SATURDAY, December 9, 1876, at 10 o'clock a m, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter at same hour, landing at Doboy, Darien, St. Simon's, Brunswick St. Mary's, Fernandina and Jacksonville, connecting with all points on the upper St. John's and Ochlawaha rivers; and at Darien with steamer Halcyon for Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers on a through tariff. Returning, leaves Jacksonville every Thursday and Monday.
Through tickets issued North for any points in Florida will be received for passage, including meals and state rooms.
Freight taken at lowest rates, and received at all times
Cash will be paid for all purchases on account of this steamer. Parties are therefore cautioned against contracting any bills for her account.
On her Wednesday trip Schuyler will run through to Palatka only, touching at Jacksonville and points on the St. Johns. On her Saturday trips will stop at all Landings named above.
J. S. LAWRENCE, General Agent, Savannah.
J. W. HANCOX, Proprietor.
jan28—d6mo

NOTICE.
ATLANTA, GA., February 1st, 1877.
THE firm of "Regenstein & Co.," has this day been dissolved by limitation. Regenstein & Kutz will sign in liquidation.
JULIUS REGENSTEIN,
GABRIEL REGENSTEIN,
GABRIEL S. KUTZ.

ATLANTA, GA., February 1, 1877.
The undersigned have this day formed themselves into copartnership to carry on the business of General Merchandise, under the firm name of "Regenstein & Kutz."
JULIUS REGENSTEIN,
GABRIEL S. KUTZ.
feb6—d1w

The Daily Constitution

AFTERNOON.

"Oh, sweet," she said, "that afternoon,
The smile of God on land and sea;
And sweet through many a vanished June
Comes back like a remembered tune,
The silence of the shore to me!
Oh, sweet the moment was! the scene!
The flashing of the shingles wet,
The scent of clover and of bean,
Warm fragrance of the fields that met
The salt fresh breezes of the sea!
The white sails dropping out of sight
Were kindled into tawny flame,
And all the moor lay steeped in light
The way he came, the way he came!"

"Oh, sweet," she said, "the warm wet reach
Of glittering sand! the tide that woke
In tu.ult all along the beach,
Yet made the very calm it broke!
Blue was the heaven that o'er us bent;
The sheep upon a sunward slope
A quiet to the landscape lent!
And all things gave a widening scope
To thoughts of peace and calm content,
And all things seemed in league with hope
The way we went, the way we went!"

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The Macon bull-dog is still boisterous.

—Augusta cows continue to view animated nature from the front piazzas of the palatial residences of that city.

—They had a big meat-frying soiree near Franklin recently. The smokehouse of Colonel J. B. Bell caught on fire the other day, and was nearly consumed.

—Dr. Wimbish serenaded the town of Franklin the other day on a two-string fiddle. The music is said to have been quite seasonable.

—Captain L. L. Lamar, a well known and estimable citizen of Hancock county, is dead.

—Columbus merchants are the most unsatisfactory people in the world. A Harris county negro entered a store the other day, took out four or five sacks of flour before the eyes of several clerks, put it in a wagon and drove off. Finally, some policemen were awakened from their annual noon siesta, and the bold flour fiend was captured.

—They have more match hunts in Oglethorpe county than they have birds.

—Columbus has received 67,856 bales of cotton this season, 21,803 more than last year.

—An Oglethorpe county negro, with a considerable sum of money on his person, has mysteriously disappeared.

—The farmers of Upson county are pitching large crops.

—The Thomaston Herald, with a judgment far beyond its years, says: "THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is the best daily published in Georgia."

—Thus Richardson, of the Savannah News: "The jury that has evidently done the most business this year is per-jury."

—The stockholders of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad will meet in Savannah on the 14th.

—Oglethorpe county negroes attack each other with axes, but they are careful to do no killing.

—Captain W. M. Weaver has retired from the editorial chair of the Greensboro Herald, and the paper has changed hands generally. Hon. Columbus Heard is now proprietor, and Mr. J. H. Lewis takes Captain Weaver's place as editor.

—The mule-drovers are kicking against the city tax of Columbus. They ought to turn a mule loose in the council chamber.

—Judge Gilmer, of Baldwin county, is dead.

—Mr. Thomas Burkett, of Twiggs county, accidentally shot himself in the thigh recently. The wound is painful, but not dangerous.

—A Twiggs county colored shooting match resulted fatally to one of the contestants.

—Dr. Herschel V. Johnson, formerly of Hawkinsville, has removed to Macon, where he will hereafter practice his profession.

—A Hart county man has captured a weasel.

—Another negro child has been burned to death in Houston county.

—The farmers of Houston county are making preparations for the new crop.

Special Notices.

Keep's Custom Shirts made to measure,
The very best, 6 for $9, delivered free everywhere
Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts,
The very best, 6 for $7, delivered free everywhere
An elegant set of Gold plate collar and sleeve Buttons given with each half dozen Keep's shirts. Samples and full directions mailed free to any address.
Merchants supplied at a small commission on cost. Trade circulars mailed free on application
Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., New York
jan21—deod&w1y

Thrash's Consumptive Cure.

Messrs. J. T. Thrash and Company, Griffin, Ga.
GENTS—My sister, Mrs. Delia Williams, has been confined to her bed from Lung disease for more than a year. After taking one bottle of your Consumptive Cure and Lung Balsam she has been able to ride horseback ten miles to Rutledge and take cars to Newnan, Ga., and now considers herself entirely cured after using the second bottle. Yours truly,
A. J. WILLIAMS.
Sold by all druggists and at wholesale by Hunt Rankin & Lamar.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of **mental over-work, indiscretion or excesses,** or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1 00 per single vial, or $5 00 per package of five vials and $2 00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1812

CLARK'S TRADE O.N.T. MARK SPOOL COTTON.

(Wound on White Spools.)

GEORGE A. CLARK, Sole Agent.

A full assortment of this celebrated brand of SPOOL COTTON can now be had at the Popular Dry Goods House of
M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
P. S.—All our customers supplied with CLARK'S O. N. T. WRAPPING PAPER, FREE OF CHARGE, on application.
dec23—d6mo M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.

B. WOODWARD & CO.,
Cotton Brokers
WE have special arrangements with our friends in New York for purchase and sale of Future Contracts.

Vegetables! Vegetables!
NEW CABBAGES & TURNIPS
—AT—
S. M. B. CARLTON & SON
... street
Will receive Fresh Supplies Every Day.

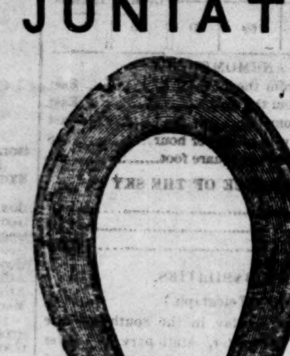
ALLCOCK'S
Porous Plasters
... ALLCOCK'S ... IMITATIONS
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York
nov28—d&w6m,top,col,nxt,r,m

Dry Goods and Clothing.

THE OLD RELIABLE STORE
—OF—
M. MENKO & BRO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Clothing, Dry Goods
—AND—
Furnishing Goods.

WE are now daily receiving our large and elegant new stock of goods just from market. We shall expect all of our old customers to trade with us, and many new ones.
We will make it to the interest of the public to deal with us
M. MENKO & BRO.,
Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets,
sep17—6m Opposite James' Bank

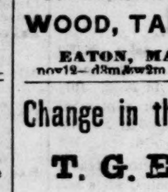
SHOENBERGER & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
JUNIATA



HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Cut Nails & Spikes,
HORSE SHOE BAR AND SHEET IRON.
Goods warranted equal to any in the market. Send for Circular in regard to "PICKED NAILS,"
Corner 15th and Etna Streets,
oct27—d1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'.
DOBBINS, BRO. & CO.
13 N. Fourth st., Philadelphia.
T. DODD & CO., Sole Agents, Atlanta

STEAM-ENGINES!



More effective and more complete, and more readily adapted to the various mechanical and agricultural uses than any other in the market. Practical improvements accumulated from twenty year's manufacturing experience with reputation maintained and success established. Send for Circulars, descriptive, and containing testimonials concerning our **Portable, Stationary, and Agricultural Steam Engines**
WOOD, TABER & MORSE.
EATON, MADISON CO., N. Y.
nov12—d3m&w3m

Change in the Coal Business.
T. G. EISWALD
HAS bought out the Yard in this city of the
Anderson County Coal Creek Coal Company,
And will continue to sell the COAL CREEK COAL and WOOD at wholesale and retail at the old stand corner of
Forsyth Street and W. & A. R. R.
and will open another yard in a few days at corner of Loyd and Decatur streets. A share of your patronage is solicited.
The accommodating Mr J. S. Lester is retained at the old stand, and will be glad to see all his old friends and attend to their wants.
feb4—d1w

HARRY KROUSE. HENRY P. SHACKELFORD.
NEW AUCTION HOUSE.
Krouse & Shackelford,
No. 32 PEACHTREE STREET,
Atlanta..........Georgia,
HAVE OPENED AN
Auction and Commission House
FOR the Sale of Real Estate, Pianos, Household and Kitchen Furniture and of Merchandise generally. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN to BANKRUPT SALES, and to goods damaged at fires.
Our Motto, Quick Sales & Prompt Returns.
We respectfully solicit Consignments. Refer to Merchants and citizens generally
Parties having Real Estate for sale or Rent will do well to give us a trial.
KROUSE & SHACKELFORD,
R. P. SHACKELFORD, Auctioneer.
jan28—d6m sun,tues&thur

MILITARY CLOTHING.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
The oldest Military Clothing House in the U. S. Long and favorably known in the Southern Trade.
JACOB REED,
301, 303 and 305 S. SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Military Companies and Bands uniformed at the shortest notice. Satisfaction guaranteed in Cut, Style and Trimming. Prices reasonable. Lithographs and directions for measurement, with samples of goods, etc., furnished on application.
feb6—deod3mo

TRY
Snow Flake
BAKING POWDER.
WARRANTED to be entirely free from all impurity, sweet, palatable and very strong. The best and most economical
Baking Powder
in the market. Manufactured by the New Haven Chemical Company. For sale by
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
feb7—d1m

JAMES HUNTER
Dealer in
Southern Securities
OFFICES:
No. 28 Pine Street..........New York
No. 110 Bryan Street, Savannah, Ga.
jan26—d1m

Clothing, etc.

AT COST FOR CASH.

IN order to close out my Winter stock and make room for a Spring stock, I will offer for thirty days, my entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Ready-Made
CLOTHING.
Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Felt Skirts, Waterproofs, Blankets, Heavy Cassimeres, Etc., Etc., Etc,
AT COST FOR CASH.
ALL OTHER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
This is a rare chance to buy goods low down, for this is no catchpenny, humbug advertisement, but means business. A call is respectfully solicited.
A. O. M. GAY,
65 & 67 Peachtree Street, ATLANTA, GA
4—feb11d&w1t

Dry Goods, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND WILL OFFER THE FOLLOWING:
1 Case Wamsutta 4-4 Bleaching at 13½c. 25 pieces Lonsdale Cambric at 14c.
1 Case Londsdale 4-4 Bleaching, 11½. 20 pieces 3-4 Bleaching at 5½c.
2 Cases 4-4 Bleaching at 9 and 10c. Full line of Ticking 10, 12, 15 and 20c
2 Cases assorted best Standard Prints at 7½c. 25 pieces 7-8 Bleaching at 7½c
1 Case assorted double-width Ginghams at 10c. 2 Bales Sea Island from 6c up.
Full width Sheeting from 20c up.
A large and well-assorted line of Hamburg Edging from 8c to 50c each yard, worth double the money.
We offer a full line of Linen Towels, Table Damask, Napkins, and Doylies, at one-half their value, (slightly soiled and must be sold). 200 French woven Corsets at 50c. worth $1 00. A full line of Ladies, Children's and Misses Hose, Ribbons, Laces, Buttons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, reduced fully 25 to 50 per cent. A call is respectfully solicited at
Furchgott, Benedict & Co's,
NO. 38 WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA
BRANCHES:
New York, Charleston, S. C.,
Jacksonville, Fla

Phosphates.

DR. E. M. PENDLETON, Formerly Athens, Ga. WM. M. PENDLETON, Atlanta, Ga. WM. L. LAMPKIN, Agent Dalton, Ga.
PENDLETONS & LAMPKIN
DEALERS IN
GUANO, TOBACCO, CIGARS & PRODUCE
—AND—
General Commission Merchants.
Corner ALABAMA AND FORSYTH STREETS, (next door to Adair & Bros.)
ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA
WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Pendleton's Ammoniated Superphosphate
—AND—
PENDLETON'S PHOSPHATE FOR COMPOSTING.
Together with all Fertilizing Material used by Farmers and Gardeners for different crops. Good arrangements may be made by purchasing in large quantities for Cash.
The senior partner, Dr. E. M. Pendleton, (having resigned his professorship in the University of Georgia), will devote his whole time to the purchase, preparation and sale of his manures, so that every farmer may rely upon their being kept up to standard and sold at living rates.
For further information call at our place of business or apply for circulars. Address
PENDLETONS & LAMPKIN,
ap cod3m Corner Alabama and Forsyth Streets, Atlanta, Georgia.

White Lead

W. H. GREGG, Prest. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec
SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO.

SOUTHERN COMPANY WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD IN BLEACHED OIL ST. LOUIS.

Every package of this Company's brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:

"The White Lead contained in this package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO., St. Louis, Mo., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly Pure Carbonate of Lead and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the Blow Pipe Test."

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY PURE LEAD. It is not placed upon a second or inferior quality. So parties purchasing White Lead branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY," are *absolutely sure* of obtaining a PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

For Sale by Dealers in Paints and Oils throughout the South and West.

For sale by DUCK & CO., 25 Alabama street, and GEO. J. HOWARD, 47 Peachtree street.
oct31—d6mo

WINSHIP IRON WORKS
SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS
MILL GEARING
SHAFTING, PULLEYS & C.
HORSE POWERS SORGHUM MILLS
THE CELEBRATED
WINSHIP COTTON GIN.
THE WINSHIP COTTON PRESS
FOR STEAM, HORSE, OR HAND POWER
ADDRESS WINSHIP & BRO.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS ATLANTA GA.

T. S. Reynolds
JOB PRINTER.
ATLANTA, GA.

$20, $50, $100, $200, $500
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall St., New York make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable Stock Privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent.
Circulars and Weekly Reports sent free.

Brick for Sale.
200,000 BRICK always on hand at Reduced Prices. I am also prepared to BUILD ROCK or BRICK MASONRY at short notice and prices to suit the times. Call on
PAT LYNCH,
Builder and Contractor
or leave orders at J. J. & P. W. Lynch's, No. ... street

DISSOLUTION.
THE copartnership between N. L. Angier and W. M. Williams, in the COMMISSION, BROKERAGE AND ALL OTHER BUSINESS, heretofore existing under the firm name of Angier & Williams, with their place of business in Atlanta, Ga., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party having the right to close up the business. The Commission and Brokerage Business will be continued by Wm. M. Williams
N. L. ANGIER
WM. M. WILLIAMS
Atlanta, Ga., January 20, 1877. jan21—1m

Atlanta Musical Institute
BRANCHES TAUGHT: Piano, Organ, Harmony, Cultivation of the Voice, Solo and Class Singing, also, Classes for Children; Violin, Cornet, etc. 150 Free Lessons during the year. English and German spoken. German taught. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 6 to 7. Scholars can have board. Address, for Catalogue.
PROF. A. SCHULTZE,
dec28—d1y ... Whitehall Street

Sims House,
LAGRANGE..........GEORGIA,
By MRS. P. J. REID,
Formerly of the Reid House.
ACCOMMODATIONS good. Comfortable rooms. Terms quite reasonable. This is the large Brick Hotel, facing on the Public Square and really is the City House. Porters at every train. 27 feb10—dtf

Business Directory.

E. P. SCOTT & CO.,
3 Exchange Court, New York,
Bankers & Merchants.
BUY and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Gold on Commission. Also, contracts for future delivery of Cotton. jan28—d6m,b'd

Marietta Chair Factory,
MARIETTA, GEORGIA
BRUMBY & MYERS, Proprietors.
THE best standard Chair and the lowest price guaranteed. Send for our reduced price list and photographs before sending your orders elsewhere. aug20—... apr20,1877

L. L. THOMASSON,
DEALER IN
Grain, Hay, Bacon, Lard,
FLOUR, &c., Market street, Chattanooga Tennessee. New Fire proof Warehouse at foot of Market street. apr30,1876—d1y

Dentists.

HOLLAND & CRENSHAW.
DENTISTS.
Office, 23 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
june17,1876—d1y

L. D. CARPENTER,
Dentist,
NO. 47 WHITEHALL STREET, Atlanta Georgia.

D. SMITH,
Dentist.
Office 66 and Residence 173 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
nov28,1876—d1y

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,
Dentist,
63 WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street. Residence 43 Cooper street.
jan10, 1877—d6m

Lawyers.

R. A. MASSEY,
Attorney at Law,
DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in the counties of Douglas, Campbell, Carroll, Cobb and Paulding, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. jan30,1877—d12m

S. L. BERNER. C. A. TURNER.
BERNER & TURNER,
Attorneys at Law,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to the collection of claims. Refer to Wm. H. Head, Banker, Forsyth, Ga., Dumas & Allen, Cotton Factors, Forsyth, Ga.
feb1,1877—d1y

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office, No. 5 Kimball House, First Floor,
Atlanta, - - - Georgia.
SPECIAL ATTENTION to Cases arising under the Commercial Law.
feb1— aug29,1876—d1y

POPE BARROW,
Attorney at Law,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
june25,1876—d1y

AUGUSTUS M. REINHARDT. | THOMAS J. HOOKS.
REINHARDT & HOOKS,
Attorneys at Law,
Corner Peachtree and Wall streets, No. 3 up stairs, opposite National Hotel.
STRICTEST attention given to the collection and litigation of claims. Collections promptly made in any part of the United States through our collection agency. Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. jan14—d3m

W. L. MARLER. HENRY PERRY.
MARLER & PERRY,
Attorneys at Law,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
SPECIAL attention given to collections. Will practice in the courts of Hall, Jackson, Banks Dawson, Lumpkin, White and Rabun counties.
june20,1876—d1y

H. W. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law
MADISON, GEORGIA.
REFERENCES—Dr. Jno. B. Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese, Judge Geo. T. Bartlett, Col Geo. W. Adair. june9—1tf

JACKSON & THOMAS,
Attorneys at Law,
6½ Broad Street, ATHENS, GA.
WILL practice in the Courts of the State
march 1, 1876—d1y

C. A. THORNWELL,
Attorney at Law,
ROME, GEORGIA.
SPECIAL attention ... collections.
mar10,1876—d12m

LUTHER J. GLENN HOWELL C. GLENN
L. J. GLENN & SON,
Attorneys at Law,
HAVE removed their office to the rooms formerly occupied by Gartrell & Wright in the Muhlinbrink Building, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets dec31—dtf

J. A. McWHORTER,
Attorney at Law,
GREENESBORO, GEORGIA
WILL give prompt attention to the business intrusted to his care. Will attend regularly the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Collection of claims a specialty.
march12,1876—d1y

O. A. LOCHRANE,
Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
mar20—dtf

Administrator's Sale.
BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Dade county, Georgia, I will sell before the Court House door in Trenton, on the first Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours of sale, all the real estate of Leroy Sutton, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on day of sale. This January 29th, 1877.
JAMES M. SUTTON,
feb9—w4t Administrator.

Excursion to New Orleans and Return.

MARDI GRAS,
New Orleans, La., February 13th, 1877
Atlanta to New Orleans and Return,
$15 00!
VIA
The Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line.
A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Atlanta via Atlanta and West Point Railroad, on Monday February 12th, 1877, at 11:00 A. M., arriving in New Orleans at 8 o'clock on the morning of FEBRUARY 13th, 1877, in time to witness the
Grand Triumphal Entry of KING REX.
RETURN—Leave New Orleans on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, at 5 P. M.
The night parade promises to be one of the most magnificent ever witnessed
FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP FROM ATLANTA AND ALL STATIONS ON THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD, ONLY $15 00.
For the benefit of parties who wish to remain in New Orleans some days, a Round Trip Ticket for One Fare ($22 75) will be placed on sale at Union Ticket office on Saturday, 10th inst., good for 30 days
Parties desiring to secure rooms in advance of arrival can communicate with Major H. W. Fowler, General Agent of this Line in New Orleans. TICKETS GOOD FOR THIS TRAIN ONLY.
Parties on line of A. & W. Pt. Road can secure tickets by depositing money one or two days in advance with Local Agents. For TICKETS apply to J. H. PORTER or R. D. MANN.
A. J. ORME, General Agent,
Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line.
Atlanta Ga., February 1, 1877—d2w

Fertilizers.

Georgia State Grange Fertilizers
COTTON OPTION WILL BE GIVEN
I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENT AT ATLANTA FOR THESE
Celebrated and Well Known Brands,
and from their past reputation feel satisfied I can RECOMMEND THEM WITH CONFIDENCE to the Brotherhood and Farmers generally, many of whom consider them to be the
Best Fertilizers Ever Sold in Georgia.
I SHALL SELL ALL THE BRANDS, NAMELY, THE
Georgia State Grange Fertilizer,
Georgia State Grange Dissolved Bones,
Georgia State Grange Acid Phosphate,
which comprise all the grades Ammoniated and Non-Ammoniated the Farmer needs either for Composting or for use alone.
I am now prepared to receive orders and shall keep a limited quantity in Store at Atlanta for Local Trade. CAN FILL ORDERS PROMPTLY. For terms apply to me.
J. H. KETNER,
GRANGE AGENT,
Atlanta, Ga., January 16, 1877. At Kennesaw Mills Depot.
NOTE—As to quality I refer to HON. THOS. P. JANES, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE and DR. WM. J. LAND, STATE CHEMIST. jan17—d2m,3dp,

Fertilizers.

E. FRANK COE'S
Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate
AGAIN OFFERING TO THE PLANTERS OF GEORGIA THIS
STANDARD FERTILIZER
we beg to assure those who have so CONFIDENTLY and SUCCESSFULLY used it heretofore that it is more than ever the determination of the manufacturer not only to maintain its present character, but to make it the
Leading Fertilizer in Georgia
for "STERLING MERIT AND RELIABLENESS." The average of analysis by the State Inspector from 1870 to date shows the splendid result of—
Available Soluble Phosphoric Acid 12.00 Per Cent.
Ammonia, - - - - - - 3.00 Per Cent.
A result only to be attained by the use of the RICHEST and PUREST material in manufacturing. To the guarantee of the manufacturer purchasers have also OUR PERSONAL GUARANTEE that every sack sold by us is fully up to the former standard, and that it be kept so.
The best endorsement that can be given
E. Frank Coe's Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate
is the language used by correspondents ordering or inquiring about it: "THAT NO ONE EVER USES IT BUT THEY WANT IT AGAIN, IN PREFERENCE TO ANYTHING ELSE."
On Time Sales we give Cotton Option at 15 Cents per lb. for Middling Cotton.
For further information and prices, circulars, etc., address
PURSE & THOMAS,
GENERAL AGENTS, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, OR
WILLIAM LOWE, Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
jan16—d2mo

Seeds, Fertilizers, etc.

FRESH AND GENUINE
GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER and TREE
SEEDS.
Arriving in large supply, at wholesale and retail. Send in orders NOW before the rush come. All standards sent by mail, postage paid, at FIVE CENTS per paper, 50 cents per dozen.
Choice lot CHUFAS, CAT-TAIL MILLET, GERMAN MILLET, HUNGARIAN, ORCHARD, RED TOP and BLUE GRASS, RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, LUCERNE, etc.
FERTILIZERS.
Wando Fertilizer, Acid Phosphate, Russell Coes Phosphate, etc.
MARK W. JOHNSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Agent for Farm Implements and Machinery, Seeds, Fertilizers, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons and Improved Live Stock, etc jan9-d3m

Builders' Supplies.

T. GUERNSEY. GEO. W. REYNOLDS
GUERNSEY & REYNOLDS,
DEALERS IN
SASH, DOORS & BLINDS
—AND—
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES,
LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS.
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, PAINT BRUSHES,
LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, &c., &c.
The only complete establishment of the kind in the State.
WAREROOMS: On Second Street, opposite J. W. Burke & Co.,
MACON, GA.
may6—d12m

Tailoring.

H. E. DYKEMAN'S
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
27 Whitehall Street.
A large and well selected stock of Coatings, Suitings, Trouserings, Cloths and Doeskins always on hand. PRICES REDUCED FITS GUARANTEED. A discount of 10 per cent. to the Clergy
jan6—d3mo

Removal.

Messrs. Hunnicutt & Bellingtaths
Have removed from No. 12 Marietta street to their new building
Nos. 36 and 38 Peachtree, cor. of Walton
where they will be prepared to accommodate their old friends and customers, and all who favor them with a call at their NEW STORE. They respectfully solicit a continuance of that liberal patronage heretofore extended them. jan25—d1mo

Clapp's 99 Cent Bazaar.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE
AND STRANGERS IN ATLANTA CAN SAVE 50 PER CENT. BY PURCHASING
THEIR GOODS AT
CLAPP'S 99 CENT BAZAAR
27 WHITEHALL STREET.
ELEGANT Jewelry, Silver Plated and Glass Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Clothing, etc., Ladies' Lace Bale Switches, Embroidered Underwear, Alexandre Kids, etc., etc., at less than manufacturer's prices.
... all for the Banner Starchless Shirt, with fine linen bosom and cuffs, worth $1 50, but selling for only 99 cents.
Goods shipped C. O. D. Send for circular. nov18—d&w

New Advertisements.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.
WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER and QUALIFICATIONS of the AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
Wilson Sewing Machine Co.,
CHICAGO,
827 and 829 Broadway, N. Y., or New Orleans, La

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$2500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing
150 DISTINCT BOOKS
wanted everywhere. **The Biggest Thing Ever Tried.** Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable **Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings.** These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address **JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.**

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY. Augusta, Maine.

$500 A MONTH to Active Men selling our Letter Copying Book. No press or water used. Sample copy worth $3 00 free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., 99 Madison, and 132 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

WANTED—Men to Wholesale to Merchants. $90 a month and traveling expenses paid. Gem Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine jan2—d&w4w

To Continental and Security Life Insurance Co's Policy Holders.
Mr. Sheppard Homans, Actuary of New York, offers the benefit of his experience and position to any policy holders of the above named companies, and will act as their attorney in settlement of their claims, without any charge for his services. Call upon or address H. M. FRIEND, Mobile, Alabama.

Newspaper Advertising Agents.
GEO. P. ROWEL & CO., 41 PARK ROW, N. Y.
They have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this. They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.—*Extract from N. Y. "Times," June 14, 1875*
Send for a Circular.
jan30—d&w4w

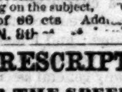
Relief for the Afflicted.

DR. RICE,
37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhea and Impotency,
as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.
It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.
Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.
Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.
PRIVATE COUNSELOR
Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.
aug9—d&w1y

MARRIAGE SECRETS. A ... Marriage Guide illustrated with numerous engravings ... all kinds of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable receipts who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only reliable scientific work of the kind ever published, and is complete in every respect. Sent securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, ... North Fifth street

MANHOOD RESTORED.
Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggists has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y. oct30—deod&w1y

DR. BUTTS.
DISPENSARY { No. 12 N. Eighth st. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Thirty years experience in the treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases of both sexes.



Dr. BUTTS' Marriage Guide A Physiological View of Marriage for the married and those contemplating marriage, on the mysteries of reproduction and the secret infirmities of youth and womanhood. An illustrated book of 260 pages, ... treating should be kept under lock and key. ... under seal for 50 cts.
A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuses and disorders of the sexual system, and the means of cure, 150 pages with engravings, sent under seal for 25 cts.
MEDICAL ADVICE on Sexual and Chronic Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Catarrh, Cancer, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., 80 pages ... sent under seal for 10 cts. All three books containing 460 pages and everything worth knowing on the subject, sent secure sealed on receipt of 60 cts. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th ... established 1847.

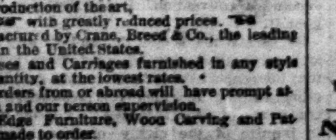
PRESCRIPTION FREE.
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggists has the ingredients.
Address Dr. JAQUES & CO, Cincinnati, Ohio.
dec5,1876 d&wly

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work of ... pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without, on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50c by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work.
Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago Ill

Undertakers.

C. H. SWIFT, Ag't
FOR
O. H. Jones and W. D. Luckie,
DEALER in Metallic and Wooden Burial Caskets and Cases. The only house in the city that sells the celebrated "Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases."
Bodies preserved by the freezing process.
Orders from abroad, by telegram or letter promptly attended to. oct15 d1y

BOHNEFELD & BLILEY,
Undertakers & Cabinet Makers,
Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



WE have now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases, and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "OLD FISK" patterns, and decidedly "Superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art, ... with greatly reduced prices. ... Manufactured by Crane, Breed & Co., the leading house in the United States.
Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.
All orders from or abroad will have prompt attention and our person supervision.
Gilt-Edge Furniture, Wood Carving and Patterns, made to order.
CHARLES BOHNEFELD,
aug26—eod1y FRANCIS X. BLILEY.

NEW FIRM.
WM. H. CAMP, ED. J. CAMP,
of Atlanta, of Milton Co.,
HAVE formed a copartnership under the firm name of
CAMP & CAMP,
for the purpose of doing a General Commission, Grocery and Provision Business, at the old stand of A. K. Seago, corner Mitchell and Forsyth streets, Atlanta, Ga. feb6—d2t,tues&sun

EXCELSIOR
Printing Ink Co
BEST AND CHEAPEST
PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET
15, ... St., NEW YORK.

Hotels, &c.

FORSYTH HOTEL,
(Formerly Pye House)
L. GRESHAM & SON, PROPRIETORS,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA.
HAVE taken charge of this well known House and are prepared to accommodate Travelers and Regular Boarders. Guests will receive the best of attention, and the tables be supplied with the best the market affords. Baggage carried to and from Depot Free of charge. nov19 dtf

Richmond House,
GAINESVILLE..........GEORGIA.
CLEAN and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention.
Excellent Accommodation
FOR
SUMMER VISITORS
—AT—
Reduced Rates.
Free transportation for guests and baggage to this house on street cars. Rates of board moderate single meal 50 cents. J B CRAIG,
july7—dtf Proprietor.

Planters Hotel,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
Rates Reduced to $3 per Day.
HAVING leased the Planters from Mr. B. P. Chatfield, I enter upon its management by reducing rates and asking of the traveling public especially my friends of Carolina and Georgia, a continuance of their generous support.
The decreased prices of all commodities necessary to the maintenance of a thoroughly first class Hotel are such as to induce me to make this reduction without the risk of impairing its well known reputation.
Assuring all who may favor me with their patronage that the high standard of excellence for which the Planters was noted during the proprietorship of Mr. Chatfield will be rigidly maintained, I am very respectfully,
B. P. BROWN,
jan19—dtf (formerly of Charleston, S. C.) Proprietor.

THE CHOICE HOTEL,
Corner Broad and Bridge streets,
J. C. RAWLINS Proprietor.
(Situated in the business part of the city.)
ROME, GEORGIA.
Passengers taken to and from the Depot free of charge. sep8—d1y

Planters' Hotel,
Cor. Barnard and Bryan Streets,
Savannah, Georgia.
A. E. CARR,
PROPRIETOR.
Rooms large and airy, Conveyances to Steamers and Railroads. nov21—dtf

PIEDMONT HOTEL
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
J. C. TRAMMELL..........Proprietor.
THIS magnificent hotel is now open for winter and summer guests, and travel generally and perfect in every department. Fine large rooms, well furnished with new furniture and everything new and clean and in first rate order, with fire places to all the rooms, with the most beautiful view of the Blue Ridge Mountains to be had in Upper Georgia. This splendid hotel affords as good winter quarters for Northern people as can be found in the Southern States and at as reasonable prices as can be had in this country with the same accommodations. Board and lodging, per day, $2 00. Single meals, 75 cents. All communications answered promptly: J. G. TRAMMELL.
January 14, 1877—dtf

Ricks House
CARTERSVILLE..........GEORGIA
HAVING leased this splendid three story Brick Hotel, from Mr. Ricks, I have
Newly Furnished & Carpeted
in good style, so as to make my guests comfortable, and propose to keep as good a table as be kept in North Georgia for $2 per day; single meals 50 cents: by the week, $8. Rooms for families will be arranged in suits. The surroundings are fine the

Brown House,
MACON GA.
WITHIN TWENTY YARDS PASSENGER DEPOT
First-class accommodations.
sep26—dtf BROWN & BROWN.

NOTICE.
I HAVE leased the PIEDMONT HOTEL Gainesville, Georgia, for a term of years, and have concluded to sell or rent my Norcross Hotel and will give one of the best bargains ever given in this country. If not sold by the 15th of November next, I will rent it for next year and give possession the 15th of November. None but responsible men need apply.
J. G. TRAMMELL.
Norcross, Ga., October 31, 1876—dtf

Rome Hotel,
J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.
Broad street, Rome, Ga.
IN the principal business square of the city and in ten steps of railroad. No Omnibus needed. New and clean from bottom to top.
jan21—dtf

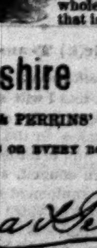
Virginia House,
NEWNAN, GA.
E. C. YANCEY, Proprietor.
jan12—dtf

Byington Hotel,
Opposite Passenger Depot,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA
THE Dinner House for Up Passenger Train. Meals 50 cents. Terms easy.
HENRY McKINNEY,
jan12—dtf Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GA., FEBRUARY 6th, 1877.
THIS favorite Hotel, with accommodations for three hundred guests, has been leased by me for a term of years, and will be open to the traveling public on Tuesday, February 13th, 1877. The House has been thoroughly cleaned and refitted, and is now equal in all of its appointments to the best Hotels in the United States. The table shall not be surpassed by any other Hotel. Feeling willing to divide the depressed state of the times with the traveling public, I have made rates to suit the times. My terms will be as follows: 25 Rooms at $2 50; 50 Rooms at $3 00; 50 Rooms at $4 00 per day. By the week from $12 50 to $21 00, according to locality and number in a room. W. M. NICHOLLS,
5 feb9—dtf Proprietor.

Dinner House, Ga. Railroad,
AT RUTLEDGE, GEORGIA.
By Mrs. Boyett.
Is 50 cents aug16—d1y

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED



PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE," and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
Worcestershire Sauce
LEA & PERRINS'
SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.
Lea & Perrins
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
feb14—d1aw6m,eod NEW YORK.

Notice in Bankruptcy
IN the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. In the matter of Joseph Reese, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.
This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Joseph Reese, of Decatur, DeKalb county, Georgia, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition by the district court of said district. Feb 2, 1877.
N. J. REYNOLDS, Assignee,
feb8—d1aw3w Rutledge, Ga.
an Republican copy.

Notice in Bankruptcy
IN the United States District Court, for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of William P. Snow, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.
This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of William P. Snow, of Walton county, Georgia, (P. O. Monroe), in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said District. February 1st, 1877.
DOCTOR F. C. TIMMONS, Assignee,
feb7—d1aw3w Monroe, Georgia.

Railroads.

Atlanta & Richmond
AIR-LINE RAILWAY.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
COMMENCING
Sunday, October 8th, 1876
Only One Change between Atlanta and New York.

LEAVE ATLANTA
4:55 p. m. Daily—Through Express Passenger.
7:20 a. m. Daily (except Sunday)—Freight and Accommodation.

ARRIVE ATLANTA:
10:15 a. m. Daily—Through Express Passenger
7:10 p. m. Daily (except Sunday)—Freight and Accommodation.

Express Passenger Trains going East make close connections at Danville for Lynchburg, Washington, and all Eastern Cities, and at Richmond for Washington and all Eastern cities, arriving at all points East, by either line.

Ten Hours in Advance
of any other line.
Entire Trains, including SLEEPERS and PARLOR CARS, will run through to Richmond without change. Day Coach and Sleeping Car between Richmond and New York without change. Passengers holding through ticket be entitled to privilege of Parlor cars without extra charge.
JOHN B. PECK,
oct10—dtf Superintendent.

SCHEDULE
North Eastern Railroad.
ON and after Monday, November 6, 1876, trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave Athens	4:45 a m
Arrive at Lula	6:45 a m
Leave Athens	5:00 p m
Arrive at Lula	7:30 p m
Leave Lula	7:33 p m
Arrive at Athens	10:00 a m
Leave Lula	8:20 p m
Arrive at Athens	10:20 p m

Close connection both ways with trains on the Air-Line Railroad. J. M. EDWARDS,
Athens, November 6, 1876. Superintendent.

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS
SAVANNAH, GA., February 4, 1877.
ON and after Sunday, February 4, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:
TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus accom	8:00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	3 27 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.
Columbus accommodation leaves Macon for Columbus daily except Sunday.
COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 p m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 05 p m
Leaves Columbus (accommodation)	9 31 p m
Arrives at Macon	4 50 a m

Making connections at Augusta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.
TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 00 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 43 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 50 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 05 a m
Arrives at Columbus	1 20 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western and Mobile and Girard Railroad.
Train on Blakely Extension leaves daily, except Sunday.
COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	10 30 p m
Leaves Eufaula	12 30 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	7 50 p m
Leaves Columbus	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	8 00 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Making connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.
Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.
WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah,
W. J. RAOUL,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad, Macon.

The Kennesaw Route
WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD
ON and after Sunday, January 14, 1877, trains will leave Atlanta from Union Passenger Depot as follows:

7.00am. Northern Express, (daily) arrives Bristol 10:25 p m, Lynchburg 8:35 a m, Washington 6:25 p m, Baltimore 8:20 p m, Philadelphia 3:25 a m, New York 6:25 a m.
Pullman Palace Cars Atlanta to Washington without change.

7.00am. Little Rock Express, (daily) arrives Chattanooga 12:45 p m, arrives Memphis 7:30 a m. Little Rock 7:15 p m.

7.00am. Rome Express, (daily) arrives Rome 11:00 a m.

7.00am. Western Express, (daily, arrives Chattanooga 12:45 p m, Nashville 7:35 p m, Louisville 3:30 a m, St. Louis 6:30 p m, Chicago 7:45 p m, Cincinnati 8:05 a m.

4.20pm. Western Express (daily) arrives Chattanooga 10:20 p m, Nashville 6:00 a m, Louisville 3:40 p m, Cincinnati 8:00 p m, Chicago 7:20 a m, St. Louis 6:30 a m.
Pullman Palace Cars Atlanta to Nashville, Columbus, Ky., and St. Louis, without change.
Also, Pullman Palace Cars Atlanta to Louisville.

4.20pm. Texas Express, (daily) arrives Chattanooga 10:20 p m, Memphis 3:00 p m, Little Rock 2:15 a m, Texarkana 9:10 a m, Sherman 6:40 p m, Dallas 10:25 p m, Fort Worth 12:20 a m, Austin 8:00 a m, Houston 8:40 a m, Galveston 9 a m.
Through Coach for Memphis and Little Rock, connecting with Through Sleepers to Longview and Houston.

4.20pm. Rome Express, (Saturdays only) arrives Rome 9:10 p m.

THIS IS
THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO TEXAS
FROM THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA.
Low Rates
Offered to EMIGRANTS, with Through Cars.
For Tickets and information, apply to Thos. McGill, opposite Passenger Depot, and to J. A. Adair, Ticket Agent Union Passenger Depot, or to C. E. Sargeant, Southeastern Pass. Agent L. & G. S. R. R., or to Albert B. Wrenn, Gen'l Traveling Agent M. C. and N. C. and S. L. Ry., Atlanta, Ga.
B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
ATLANTA, GA

NOTICE.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Williams, Langston & Crane, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
THOS. L. LANGSTON,
BENJ. E. CRANE.
Atlanta, Ga., January 3, 1877.

THE undersigned have this day formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission and Wholesale Grocery business in the city of Atlanta, Ga., under the firm name of
LANGSTON & CRANE,
in which Thos. L. Langston and Benj. E. Crane, of Atlanta, Ga., are the general partners, and Geo. W. Williams, of Charleston, S. is the special partner. He having contributed to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars. Said partnership to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1879. THOS. L. LANGSTON,
BENJ. E. CRANE.
General Partners,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 3, 1877. Special Partner.

Notice in Bankruptcy.
IN the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of James C. Robertson, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.
This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of James C. Robertson, of Walton county, Georgia, (P. O. Monroe), who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. February 1st, 1877.
DOCTOR F. C. TIMMONS, Assignee,
feb7—d1aw3w Monroe, Georgia.

Notice in Bankruptcy
IN the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of David A. Spencer—In Bankruptcy.
This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of David A. Spencer, of Atlanta in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the district court of said district.
A. B. CULBERSON,
feb6—d1aw3w Atlanta, Ga.

Libel for Divorce.
State of Georgia, Fulton county—Superior Court Fall Term, 1876.—Thomas J. James vs. Cornelia A. James—Libel for Divorce. ... to perfect service.
IT appearing to the Court that the defendant does not reside in this county, and it further appearing that she does not reside in this State, it is, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, ordered that said defendant appear and answer, at the next term of this Court, else that the case be considered in default, and the plaintiff allowed to proceed. It is further ordered that this rule be published in the Atlanta Constitution once a month for four months. December 7, 1876.
C. PEEPLES, Judge S. C., A. C.
A true extract from the minutes.
JAMES B. COLLINS, C. S. C.

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

OUR PYRAMID.

IF YOU
Want a cook,
Want a situa tion,
Want a salesman,
Want a servant girl,
Want to rent a store,
Want to sell a piano,
Want to sell a horse,
Want to buy or sell a house,
Want to hire or rent house,
Want a good boarding house,
Want to lend or borrow money,
Want to buy a second hand carriage,
Want to find strayed or stolen animals,
Want to find anything you have lost,
Want it found on anything for sale,
Want to accomplish anything under the sun,
You can do it easily through the columns of
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION AT VERY LOW RATES.

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "brown."
mar29-2tf

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Decisions for the July Term, 1876, are now ready. To regular subscribers the pamphlet will be furnished at $1 00 per copy; and $2 00 to those who are not. jan14-dtf

W. Jennings & Co,
WHITE PINE
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,
38 Decatur Street.
feb8—d3mo

Coal—Alabama—Coal.

We have daily shipments of Alabama Coal and can now fill orders promptly, in car load ots and at retail, at our two Alabama Coal Yards 50 Decatur street and cor. Broad and Hunter Sts.
6 feb9—d3t SCITLE & SONS.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as HOOFLAND'S GERMAN STRUP for severe Coughs Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that uses it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
oct7—deod&weowly Wholesale Agents.

New Advertisements.

Go to 969 Marietta street.
Dissolution—Rose & Lee
New Goods—Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
Removal—Edward W Lazarus.
Trunk repairing—Atlanta Trunk Factory.
Photographs—No. 11 Peachtree street.
Silks—Furchgott, Benedict & Co.
Hostetter's stomach bitters
Silver-plated ware—Tommey, Stewart & Beck.
Legislators—A T Finney.
Attention house painters—176 Whitehall st.
Trunks—New York Store.
Fulton superior Court—C. Peeples.
Crawford house—Mrs S W Lee.
Carpets—John Ryan.
The Beethoven concert.
To the ruptured—Dr Dunshee.
House wanted—Dispatch.
Globules Dr J. H McLean.
Saratoga trunks—New York Store.
Edgings—Furchgott, Benedict & Co.
Boarders wanted—40 cor. Forsyth and Luckie
Dr. Bull's cough syrup.
Furniture, etc., at auction—Joyner & Ellis.
Milch cow wanted—B F Bennett.
Young Men's Library Association Fair.
Trunks, etc—Atlanta Trunk Factory,
Situation wanted by a lad—K,
Attention, legislators—New York Store.
Window shades—Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
Cotton plantation—Marcus A Bell & Son.
Shoes and boots—New York Store.
New goods—Furchgott, Benedict & Co.
Cheap goods—John Ryan.
At cost for cash—A O M Gay.
Fine, very fine—M A Bell & Son.
Stock peas for sale—82 W Mitchell st.
Still lower—Lane & Cater.
Unclaimed letters—Benjamin Conley.
Dom Pedro trunks—Atlanta Trunk Factory.
Hats—New York Store.
Partner wanted—D J C.
Beethoven soiree Tuesday night
No danger of a famine—T G Elswald.
Dry goods—John Ryan.
Important notice—Y M L A.
Desirable rooms with board—R.
Groceries, etc—Edward W. Lazarus.
Attention—Furchgott, & Benedict & Co.
New carpets—Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Tired of Life.

Cartersville Express.

A young woman giving her name as Amanda Morgan made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide at the Etowah bridge on Friday of last week. She had divested herself of her shoes and hat and was standing almost on a balance on one of the beams when a son of Mr. Eddy lin, the bridge keeper, rescued her. She had written a letter and had given it to a negro boy in which she stated that she was destitute, and rather than enter a life of shame would kill herself. She further stated that she was from some town on on the Air-Line railroad but for time had been living in Atlanta, and was a member of the First Baptist church in that city. She is at present at the house of Mr. B. Schofield, who has given her employment, and it is to be hoped that life will yet hold out some charms for her.

John Keely.

Again it is our pleasure to call attention to the advertisement of this gentleman. As usual he is the first in the field with new goods for the coming season. This, combined, with the fact that he has made an immense reduction on the prices of his fall stock, will surely make his store an attractive place to the ladies. His stock is large and varied, while his determination to sell cheap as the cheapest is too well known to need comment from us. Read his advertisement and call and examine his stock and prices.

To the Relief of "Dennis."

ATLANTA, GA., February 10th, 1876

Editors Constitution:—In your issue of the 9th inst. you purport to have published my evidence in the contested election case of Hammond against Pittman. This evidence was taken under a subpœna at the instance of Judge Pittman, before R. S. Waters, a justice of the peace, and before him I was not cross examined as the proceedings were *exparte* on the part of Judge Pittman and his counsel. Since and before the publication referred to, I was again subpœnaed at the instance of Judge Hammond before Justice Pool, to testify in the case, and was examined at length by counsel on both sides, in which the transactions between Judge Hammond and myself in reference to the late canvass for ordinary, are more explicitly and fully given.

In as much as you have promised your readers a "rich treat" on my testimony in regard to the "true inwardness of the last election," justice to Judge Hommond and myself as a witness, demand that you publish my entire evidence.

Yours respectfully JOHN. A. WHIMPY.

BANK
OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DISCOUNTS PAPER; ADVANCES ON GOOD COLLATERALS; BUYS AND SELLS BONDS, STOCKS, GOLD AND SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS; RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS BY AGREEMENT.

F. M. COKER, Pres't.
WM. L. PEEL, Cashier. dec28-sun1f

No Danger of a Famine.

An abundant supply of the best Coal Creek Coal now in stock and will keep adding, a both of my yards, corner of Forsyth street and W. & A. R. R., and corner of Loyd and Decatur streets.
T. G. ELSWALD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Coal and Wood.
57 feb11—d1t 1stc

Legislators and their Numerous Friends are requested to read the following:

If you desire the State to prosper, set good example by encouraging home enterprise, and buy your Carriages and Buggies of home manufacture. I will guarantee to sell you a better vehicle, for the same amount of money, than you can deliver here from any point, East or West.

The above is no humbug. Call and examine my vehicles, and compare quality and price with those vehicles you have been buying from your Grange Agent, and of other parties who sell cheap Northern Work.

A. T. FINNEY,
No. 12 Forsyth street, opposite the Capitol,
51 feb11—d1t Atlanta, Ga.

Great Bargains.

The New York Store is offering during this week GREAT BARGAINS in their stock of DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, LADIES' SARATOGA and GOSSET TRUNKS, SATCHELS, and LADIES' TRAVELING BAGS, Men's and Boy's hats, in order to make room for new spring goods. We advise all to call on the New York Store, where you can save money. A word to the wise is sufficient. Legislators, take notice of this opportunity.

Go to No. 11 Peachtree street for fine selection of Photographs 33 feb11-6t3

An elegant assortment of Silver-plated Forks and Spoons, and Ivory-handle Table Knives, at Tommey, Stewart & Beck's.
feb 11—1w.

Headquarters for Eastern Seed Potatoes.

We have in Store and to arrive One Thousand Barrels of Choice Eastern Early Rose, Early Goodrich, Pinkeyes, Peerless and Jackson Whites. Will be sold at Lowest Market Prices. We don't sell Western Seed.

W. F. STOKES & CO.,
17 Alabama Street.

P. S.—Owing to the short crop of old Potatoes and consequent high prices, early planting will pay better this season than in many years past.

A liberal discount allowed the wholesale trade.

jan31—d1mo,3d,8d,14th,c,2p

TURKISH, RUSSIAN, VAPOR AND ELECTRIC BATHS.

At the National Surgical Institute, for 50 cents each; 12 Baths for $5 00.

Ladies in the morning and gentlemen in the evening.
jan14 - d3msun&wed,d3delp

Carpets! Carpets!

John Ryan's new Carpets just opened—they are the handsomest ever brought to the city. The styles and figures are for "'77" and not old designs. No old or "Moth Eaten Carpets" can be found in his house. 53 fe11-3ddnh

A SUDDEN EXIT.

A NOTED GEORGIAN REMOVES TO THE FAR WEST.

Rumors of Reasons that are not all Deemed Veracious—But the Things That are in the Air.

The Cartersville Express in its last issue chronicled the departure of Col John W. Wofford, of that city for the far west, to take up his future residence in Kansas City, Missouri, one of the thriftiest and most progressive cities of that wonderful land. Colonel Wofford has been for years a prominent public man in the state, having been since the war a member of the house, a state senator and recently was both a delegate from the state at large to the St Louis national democratic convention and appointed by the state convention as elector for the state at large on the Tilden ticket. He cast one of the electoral votes for Sam Tilden and Thos A Hendricks. He has many friends in the state, and has always been looked upon as one of our rising public men, destined at some day to wield a power and great influence among his people.

A GENIAL GENTLEMAN

was the comment of all who met him. He had social and popular qualities which always made him a favorite and in his political services he was always an important factor to his party. He is a man about forty-two years of age, a lawyer of ability and reputation, particularly in criminal practice, has a good wife and several children composing a most interesting family, and has many relations in the state. For a good many years he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Cartersville and sustained an unexceptional reputation. He has literary abilities and as "Arnot" contributed frequently to the Sunny South.

WHY HE WENT AWAY

The special dispatch of our Washington correspondence yesterday, referring to a lively correspondence between Col. Wofford and Congressman Felton, concerning the former's aspirations for a federal position, created some comment in the city, and led many to anticipate a spirited tilt between those two gentlemen in future. But the Cartersville paper announcing that Col. Wofford had taken his departure for the west set these anticipations at rest and caused his friends to stop and inquire

WHAT IT ALL MEANT?

Investigation led to the development of facts which furnish a probably true explanation of the matter. It is said that his departure was forced, and came from the pressure of circumstances that had been accumulating against him for some months. There are numberless rumors afloat in and about Cartersville, relating to his private affairs and the causes of his departure, but those who have a right to condemn him are yet charitable enough to say that they do not believe them all true.

PROFESSIONAL BAD CONDUCT

is charged against Col. Wofford, because of the fact stated that he has made collections for clients in many cases, and wholly failed to render any account for the same or turn over the money to those to whom it rightfully belonged. The sums thus alleged to have been withheld are variously stated from $5,000 to $10 000. In this connection it is stated that a sum of $1 500 was collected by him for the Western and Atlantic railroad company, which is yet to be accounted for

GOV. BROWN WAS SWAMPED

also, it is said, personally, as security upon a note of Colonel Wofford's for an amount in the neighborhood of $4 700. Governor Brown is said to be very much chagrined in the manner in which Colonel W. has treated him, and we were told last night it was pretty certain that Gov Brown would ask a requisition upon the governor of Missouri for the return of Colonel Wofford to this state to answer a prosecution.

The above statements constitute the case as it now stands before the public. For the sake of Colonel Wofford himself and his family, we hope there may be a clear showing as to every one of these damaging facts. But public rumor is busy with a thousand details which we do not attemp to give. The case, at its best, is one to be deplored.

ATLANTA'S PROGRESS.

Completion of Another Splendid Building.

Looking over some of the handsome engravings prepared for the forthcoming Illustrated History of Atlanta, our eyes fell upon that of the magnificent structure just finished by Hunnicutt & Bellingraths. This reminds us that we have not yet noted the completion of this splendid building. Fronting on three main streets, Peachtree, Walton and Broad, three stories high with basement, and covering an area of 42 by 165 feet. It is, indeed, a grand addition to the architectural achievements of the Gate City of the south and furnishes one of the most striking illustrations in the interesting History now in preparation. It also furnishes an illustration of the energy and enterprise so characteristic of Atlanta, and which, as its History, if correct, will show has operated more than any other cause to accomplish our present greatness.

The firm of Hunnicut & Bellingraths is one of the oldest in the city. Their business has grown until it reaches an annual average of one hundred thousand dollars, making necessary the erection of an immense stove house to accommodate their trade. They are now building up a good wholesale jobbing trade, as they are prepared to sell in Atlanta to merchants at as low figures as can can be obtained in New York, thus saving to merchants purchasing of them the important item of freight. Indeed, there is no superior house in the south. There may be some that carry as extensive a stock in one department, but few, if any, that carry such complete stocks in all departments. They are not only plumbers, steam and gas fitters, workers in brass, copper and sheet-iron, but they also make a specialty of house furnishing goods; carrying a full stock of stoves, mantles, grates &c, at all times. In the matter of galvanized iron work there are few houses in the south that can compare with them. Specimens of their cornice work may be seen in Kidd's Centennial Building, Opera House, jail and elsewhere. They manufacture the famous concrete pipe, now used by the city for sewerage.

It affords THE CONSTITUTION pleasure to note the evidence of prosperity among our business men and marked illustrations of the energy and enterprise which has given Atlanta its marvelous growth. A visit to H. & B's splendid building will repay you.

Sic(k) Transit.

Editors Constitution: For the information of the citizens I will state that there is a large sum pending in suit against the city on account of mistakes in the corporation line made years ago, and to settle this a proposition was introduced in council, and such things as were required in equipment and a fair and impartial umpire were provided for.

Colonel L. P. Grant was suggested as satisfactory to all parties, he being no competitor for city engineer.

For the information of the anonymous writer calling himself "Transit," I will state that in trying to particularize as to what is required in making a triangulation, he fails to mention that one man is required to each end of the chain in measuring the base lines, etc.

Of course any common sense interpretation of the resolution by me would presume that a transit had already been provided (which is the case), and that the beam compass be used in plotting the lines run.

Again, everybody knows that a transit is a three-legged instrument. Now, it is a fair question to ask, Does the writer "Transit" apply that definition to himself, and does he want to fill that position in the proposed triangulation, or some other position? It is easy to ridicule "trampling rags, Men's and Boy's hats, in order to make room for new spring goods. We advise all to call on the New York Store, where you can save money. A word to the wise is sufficient. Legislators, take notice of this opportunity.

Go to No. 11 Peachtree street for fine selection of Photographs 33 feb11-6t3

An elegant assortment of Silver-plated Forks and Spoons, and Ivory-handle Table Knives, at Tommey, Stewart & Beck's.
feb 11—1w.

THE GENUINE TURKISH BATH.

Bath rooms 100 feet long, divided into 8 rooms of *different temperature*; 14,400 cubic feet of *pure, dry, warm* air. Such is the bath given by Dr. Wilson, opposite Markham House. Ladies and gentlemen every day at all, and the same hours, in *separate rooms*. Water baths 25 cents; Turkish-Shampoo baths, in *warm rooms*, 50 cents: Roman baths, 50 cents.
jan17—d1m,t3ce,3p

John Ryan, the Great Dry Goods Prince

The first and only Merchant that has had the courage to send on New Spring Goods, has for the past week been receiving the largest and best selected stock of Spring Goods that has ever come to Atlanta. He has bought them at prices that even astonish himself. Look out for cheap goods as he will offer such Bargains as have never heretofore been seen in Atlanta
53 feb11—3dcnh

THE CONVENTION BILL.

SPEECH OF SENATOR M'DANIEL IN FAVOR OF THE BILL.

the Arguments Urged for a Direct Call of the Convention and Against the Amendment to Submit the Question to Popular Vote.

The senate having the convention bill under consideration,

SENATOR M'DANIEL SAID:

MR. PRESIDENT:—The time of the senate is so short and valuable that I will not consume more of it than is necessary to give the reasons that constrain me to vote for the bill now under consideration. It has become a truism in American politics that the dearest rights and the most important interests of the people rest in fundamental law—not in tradition, not in immemorial usage, nor in unwritten law, the growth of centuries—but in written constitutions embodyi g their will. The legislature is not to be supreme. The powers of the government must be defined and limited. Upon no other foundation can the institutions of the government be erected that are said to stand upon their consent and to conserve all their highest interests. Now, does the constitution of Georgia, and do the institutions of the state founded upon it, stand upon this footing? When was it framed and how? It was framed when a large portion of the intelligence of Georgia was disfranchised and had no voice in choosing the delegates who framed it. It was framed at a time when a large majority of the voters who, it will not be denied, composed mainly of he virtue and intelligence of the state, either wise y or unwisely, refrained from voting. It is not strange that a constitution framed under such circumstances should not now be satisfactory to the people. It is not strange that it should contain defects which now, as I think, a majority of the intelligent people of the state desire to see removed. It would have been strange if it had been otherwise. Now, I am not one of those who regard the provisions of that constitution as wholly bad. I am not one of those who regard all the men who framed it as unwise and unpatriotic. I know that many good provisions were engrafted upon the public law. I know—and this is not the first time that I have publicly stated the fact—that the state of Georgia owes a very large debt of gratitude to many of her sons who were in that convention, and who did valuable service in preventing grater evils than were put upon us. But, for all that, the fact remains, as I have before said—and it could scarcely have happened otherwise. What were the circumstances? Here was a immense number of electors, suddenly created, exercising for the first time the right of suffrage in the choice of a majority of the delegates to the convention, perhaps who could not read and write. There was only a few last statesmen to contend with such a majority. Not only so, but the times were new and strange. These men had no experience. It was an experiment entirely in framing a government for a new class of voters. Is it strange that, without experience, any set of men should fail to foresee the results of this "change." It is not strange. It would have been strange if they had foreseen them and provided against them. Then I say it is no reflection upon them to say that their work was not and could not have been satisfactory to the people. Now, the people do not reverence and venerate that constitution as a people should. I know it has been said that the changes may be made by the party in control of the government, and we are met with the question, as the democratic party is now in power why don't you, under the modes provided in the existing law, come forward and remove all those features to which you object? There are more answers than one. One is that this very feeling upon the part of the people—this feeling that it is not their constitution, framed by themselves—creates an opposition to all organic changes to be grafted upon the constitution.

The friends of any measure proposing any change have met time and again in these halls with the argument—"no; we will not amend the present constitution; we will wait and frame a new one." This opposition makes it almost impossible to make a change and the evidence is that once never has been a change, however often it has been tried; and I make the prediction that if this convention is not called it will be long before any general assembly will accomplish any change.

Now, it has been said there are no reasons for calling a convention. I say, so far as I am concerned, that if I had no other reasons, the fact that the constitution was framed at a time when the framers had no experience in the practical conduct of affairs under the changed order of society, and the fact that we have tried this present constitution for ten years and find that the people of the state have not prospered under it, and the further fact that we have now had nine or ten years experience and are now prepared to judge of the institutions under which we have lived, are conclusive with me.

This constitution was framed by a party which had control of the government for four years afterwards. It certainly is a fair test to try it by its fruits, when in the hands of its friends, when administered by the party which framed it. Making every allowance that can be made in favor of the party which inaugurated the government under it, can any one say that the fruits of the constitution, as seen in the practical administration of affairs have been good? What were they? Why, not even to go into detail, the mind of every senator calls up instantly the fact that in four years the public debt was doubled without one single dollar of equivalent; that in that short time all the departments of the government either became so corrupt, or so fell under the suspicion of the public, that it become afterwards and is now, the synonym for all sorts of official malfeasance. Even in our own hands—under the efforts of the party in power, comprising these cells have not been entirely removed. With the 60 000 or 80,000 majority, of which the gentleman from the eighth has spoken, the democratic party, under the present constitution, has not been able to satisfy the people of the state with the administration of affairs. They have not been able to reduce the public debt, because these "cells" have been fastened upon the people by the constitution, and by enactments of general assemblies that met soon after its promulgation. We see now that Georgia is not prosperous, her industries languish, her manufactures do not thrive, her commerce is drooping, her agriculture is on the decline; there is a general pervading feeling of disquiet, of unrest, and of dissatisfaction with the existing order of things. The gentleman may say upon this floor that the people do not demand a convention. I take issue with him upon it.

He says if the people demand it, why not let them speak directly upon it? I say to him that the people have spoken on this subject in every manner in which it is possible for the true people of Georgia to speak. I do not want to inquire of the eighty or one hundred thousand new-made citizens if they want a change. I do not want to hear from the majorities in a great many counties in the state, because, although in the general upheaval of things, they have become citizens, I do not think they have sufficient intelligence to tell me and my people when our organic law ought to be changed. Therefore, if I had no other reason for opposing the submission of this question to the people, that would be paramount and control my vote. But I started out to say that the people have called, in every mode possible for the people to call, for this convention—through their grand juries, as you have been told, through the public press of three in public meetings, everywhere on the public streets and in private conversation. But it is said that these are but the utterances of a few. How shall I be assured when I say that the people have called for the convention through their immediate representatives? One year ago that call was heard in this capitol. Unfortunately it was unheeded by this body, which by its action sent the bill calling a convention quit to fall between the two houses and die—to stifle it! To stifle it, did I say? Yes, to stifle it here but not in the country among the people. It may be easy to stifle such a call among senators, but I tell the senator from the eighth that it is not easy to stifle it among the people so that when our predecessors stifled that call of the house, the people, in five or six months afterwards, at a general election chose their representatives, who have come up to the capital, and have again repeated it. If the gentlemen wants to hear from the people, I tell him they are now at the door of the senate, speaking in the bill that has come from the house, in which they repeat the expression referred to—that they do want this convention called.

Senator Bush—There was a large convention called here when General Colquitt has nominated, and I ask you if the question was not brought up then and voted down.

Senator McDaniel (resuming)—No, sir! I happened to be on the floor of the convention, and there was no expression of opinion on the part of that body hostile to calling a convention. But even if there had been, that convention met before the election, and the people spoke in the most solemn way—they spoke in the choice of members of the house, and that house, it must be presumed, in obedience to the will of the people, have sent the convention bill to us, not to go back and inquire what the people want, but embodying the will of the people that the convention be held. Then, I say, there can be no motive to vote for this amendment—there can be no reason for desiring to know what the people think upon the part of any senator who really desires the convention to be held. I can understand that the opponents of the convention want this amendment to pass to increase the chances of defeating the convention bill—to re-enact the history of a year ago, and have the bill fall between the two houses. I can understand that the opponents of a convention may desire that the people should vote in order that eighty or one hundred thousand colored voters of the state may be massed in opposition to the state. I cannot understand how any senator who wants the convention held can gain his consent to hazard having the will of the people thwarted by sending it back to the house, and incurring the chances of its defeat and failure. Not only so, but I cannot understand how gentlemen who deprecate the evils that they mention can fail to favor the bill as it now stands. Those of you who are afraid that bad men for their own selfish ends will array this large colored vote, and so divide the people, should of all things favor the bill as it now stands, because if you have the vote of the people, whether the convention be called or not, it is evident that this array of the colored vote will be made on apprehension alone. They will be told that they will be deprived of their rights, that they will have no safety. Designing men who are afraid of changes in the homestead, or any other law, will call them out, and the strife that you apprehend will be brought about by the very means you take to prevent it. Let the convention be called, let it meet, and let any dangers that you apprehend spring up out of its results. Why, there is no reason to believe that our people will wrong the colored people. This democratic party has never sought to deny or unpatriotic. I know that many good provisions were engrafted upon the public law. I know—and this is not the first time that I have publicly stated the fact—that the state of Georgia owes a very large debt of gratitude to many of her sons who were in that convention, and who did valuable service in preventing gre